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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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ON ELECTION DAY

VOTE AGAINST "THE LABOR MARKET" FOR MANHOOD.

Turn Down The System of Capitalism and the Enemies of the Working Class, By Casting Your Ballot For Socialist Labor Party Candidates.

Remember, that while both Hearst and Hughes have gone about declaring how much they love the workingmen, they both stand for the class that builds armories to keep the workers in check; they stand for the class that issues injunctions against you, or shoots you down when on strike; they stand for the class whose prosperity means lower wages and continued misery for you.

Don't forget that in voting any ticket, save that of the Socialist Labor Party, you are voting into the hands of the capitalist class the might which they, naturally, will use to protect their own interests and keep the working class in submission.

Keep in mind, that a working man may never take a drink or a smoke, in a word, may be a shining example of goodness and purity, yet he must sell himself to a capitalist and be fleeced. therefore, for a workingman to vote the Prohibition ticket, means that he votes to uphold the system that degrades him. The Prohibitionist holds that the existing system is all right, that it is our "bad habits" that are at fault. The Prohibition party is a servant of capitalism.

You are an article of sale in the market, the labor market, the same as a bullock is an article of sale in the beef market, or shoes an article of sale in the shoe market. You are an article of merchandise because you must sell your labor power to work. There is no capitalist market, no railroad magnate market, no mine baron market, no bankers' market. No, for the reason that they are not bought and sold, are not merchandise like you. On next election day vote to abolish the labor market and make of yourself a human being by overthrowing capitalism which is the cause of you being a merchandise.

You are politically free; socially, or industrially, you are a slave. You cannot live unless the capitalist sees his way clear to make a profit from your labor; your desire to live puts you at his mercy, because he owns the things which you must use in order to produce profit for him and a living for yourself. Use your political freedom for the purpose of securing social freedom, by ousting the capitalist from possession of the public powers, and fail not to organize with your fellow workers in the shop to carry on production for yourselves instead of for the capitalists' profit.

Consider that Labor applied to the resources of the earth, to-day produces enough to make every human being comfortable and happy. Then if you vote for the capitalist system, which denies comfort and happiness to the producers of wealth, you vote that the children of your class should go hungry, barefooted and ragged, and that the women of your class must sell their honor for bread.

Beware of the ticket headed "Socialist" party with the torch for its emblem. That party is linked to the capitalist system that exploits you. The so-called Socialist party is linked to capitalism by its endorsement of the Belmont Civic Federationized American Feleration of Labor. The Civic Federation, a capitalist institution organized to run into the ground the class aspirations of Labor, has for its president August Belmont, who succeeded Mark Hanna, and for its vice-president, Samuel Gompers, the president of the A. F. of L. The so-called Socialist party endorses the A. F. of L., therefore a vote for the ticket under the torch is a vote for Belmontism, that is to say capitalism.

For a workingman to vote for capitalism is as brainless as for the sheep to lick the hands of the butcher. Don't be a sheep on election day.

The political movement of the working class can never compromise or dicker with the capitalist class. The parties of capitalism, on the one side, and the Socialist Labor Party, the party of Labor, on the other side, are two opposing armies. The S. L. P. will never let go until the tyrant capitalist class has been overthrown, and the Socialist Republic has been set up. Fall to on Election day.

Be sure that you vote a straight ticket, under the Socialist Labor Party's emblem—the uplifted arm and hammer, Thomas H. Jackson, candidate for governor. There is no organization outside the Socialist Labor Party that uncompromisingly stands for the cause of Labor and for the overthrow of the capitalist system. If you want to be a free man vote for the Socialist Laobr Party, vote the ticket straight.

IN CRIPPLE CREEK

BRIMBLE DEFIES NAYLOR—HOLDS TWO MEETINGS.

Puppet of Mine Owners' Association Fails to Repeat High-Handed Methods—Socialist Club Ably Assists Socialist Labor Party Speaker—Tyrannical Conditions in the District Depicted.

The following letter is from H. J. Brimble, Florence, Col. As is well known, Cripple Creek, Col., is within the district in which the Mine Owners' Association committed its most high-handed outrages in the struggle with the Western Federation of Miners, in 1903. The district is still under the domination of this body of capitalist brigands, the card system of employment being in vogue; while strangers who are believed to be inimical to the Mine Owners' interests, be their mission ever so legal, are hauled up, their property confiscated and themselves run out of town without a moment's notice.

On August 20 Marshall Naylor and Chief of Police Sharpe, deported August Gillhaus, national organizer of the Socialist Labor Party, from the district, after insulting and robbing him. Naylor had heard Gillhaus's revolutionary speech at Victor, Col. He took this illegal method of preventing Gillhaus's message from reaching the ears of the Cripple Creek wage slaves.

The Socialist Labor Party immediately took steps to demonstrate to the Mine Owners' Association that it resented the action of its puppets and would be heard. First, it recovered Gillhaus's property; second, it created a fund for the purpose of sending organizers to Cripple Creek. Brimble was the first one chosen. How well he has done his work, his letter tells. It is as follows:—

Frank Bohn, National Secretary Socialist Labor Party.

Dear Comrade:—I went to Cripple Creek Sunday, October 6th, and found that arrangements had been made for a meeting. This meeting which had been extensively advertised by the Socialist Club, was well attended. The members of the club received me most cordially and were very helpful at the meeting. It was explained that the crowd would been much larger had the authorities not put the fear of God (?) into the hearts of many who would have otherwise attended.

I spoke for more than an hour and was listened to very attentively.

I was told that the crime for which Comrade August Gillhaus, our national organizer, was run out, was the distribution of S. L. P. literature.

In the evening I spoke on the street Comrades Engley and Scott opened the meeting. The candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties were present and for a time it looked like trouble. But everything passed off quietly. When I was through, I was told that some men across the street wished to speak to me and ask questions. They had listened from the cover of a dark alley.

Conditions in the Cripple Creek district are ripe for educational work and I hope that more organizers may be sent there by the S. L. P. Since the great strike, unfortunately, the movement there has taken the pure and simple political trend, the Socialists not realizing that if Capitalists will run union members to Kansas, they will not hesitate to throw revolutionary votes into the waste basket. I think, however, that the literature of the S. L. P. will clarify them in this matter.

Yours fraternally,
H. J. Brimble.

Score one more for the Socialist Labor Party.

TO THE WAGE SLAVES OF NEW YORK STATE.

By M. D. Fitzgerald.

The Capitalist Class of New York State, as of other States, possesses everything that the Working Class produces—except their opinions (ballots). These they secure by having the workers vote for either of their decoy ducks—in this State, for Hearst and Hughes.

When the national election takes place the Capitalist Class will again put up other capitalist decoy ducks, having features, paint and feathers, to suit the exigencies of the moment.

Thus has the Working Class been regularly bamboozled—but not all of them. The S. L. P. workingmen are becoming numerous. Let their numbers be so manifold larger on this coming election day throughout the land, that, whether counted out or not, their numbers will silently inspire the Proletariat with confidence for the organization of the great revolutionary act—the taking and hold of the machinery of production.

Let everywhere in the land the slogan be—"S.-L.-P.!"

Here in New York—"Vote for Jackson and the entire S. L. P.!"

Awake! Awake! Ye servile slaves,
And be no longer dumb;
Behold! The Socialist Banner waves,
Awake! Arise! Your hour has come.

Now is the hour, yours the voice,
To make King Labor free;
King Capital may well rejoice,
While you still sleep in slavery.

If you will, you have the power,
To use the wealth your Fathers made,
You add to it each working hour,
Yet crouch to clay as if afraid.

As if afraid to take your own
You meekly beg from those who steal,
The product that is yours alone,
'Tis yours by right of Commonweal.

From Feudal rule this land of ours
Was won by Patriots' blood,
Now Plutocrats with evil powers,
Usurp the place where Freedom stood.

Must seas of blood again be shed?
To move the Capitalist Class,
'Tis you and I, with purpose high,
That must not let this come to pass.

Tear off the mask your leaders wear,
And tell them to their face,
You want no more of cant and prayer;
But human rights for the human race.

To use the wealth your hands create,
Is a right that makes the Socialist cause,
So cast your ballots to make a State,
That will trample on all Capitalist laws.

Their guns may frown in every town,
From bastiles built for you,
But brutal force cannot put down,
The cause of Socialism forever true.

Therefore, unite for the coming fight,
And have no doubts nor fears;
But vote the S. L. P. for right,
To make all Men and Women peers.

There never yet was cause so grand
As this that now appeals to you.
Hark! Our comrades cheer in every land
Awake! Arise! There's work to do.

JAMESTOWN S. L. P.

PUTTING UP GOOD CAMPAIGN WITH ITS OWN SPEAKERS.

Now Doing More Agitation Than Ever Before—Membership and Subcriptions to Party Press Increased—How It Was Done—Other Items of Interest.

Buffalo, N. Y., October 14.—Cataragus and Chautauqua counties were the field of the agitational work of Samuel L. Brooks and myself since the first day of October. Bad weather prevented us greatly during the last week.

At Olean, a city in Cattarugus county, of about 10,000 population, we held an open air meeting and accomplished some results in spite of the wet and cold. Here one of the old Socialist Labor Party guard, A. Pichard, assisted us in getting subscribers to The Weekly People.

At Jamestown, in Chautauqua county, the Section of the Socialist Labor Party is doing good work. This section was organized a year ago and has in the short space of its existence performed much more than some of the older sections in the state. In fact, I can in no way show the members of the Socialist Labor Party in New York state how important the work is which was carried on by the State Executive Committee of the party last year, and in this campaign, and to which the members through the state so liberally contributed, than by reciting the short history of Section Chautauqua county located at Jamestown.

We arrived in Jamestown, a city of 26,000 population, in the latter part of August, 1905. I felt rather depressed to see such an industrial city, with its many furniture factories, woolen mills, and machine shops, without an organization of the Socialist Labor Party. This was enough to make one feel rather blue.

My list of party comrades showed none in Jamestown, not even one reader of The People. All that I did have was the names of a few readers of our Swedish party organ, Arbetaren. (Jamestown has as many Swedes in proportion as Milwaukee has Germans.)

As I went from the Erie depot to the Post Office (that is always the first trip one makes in a strange town), I was accosted by a young lady, who called me by name. It was the sister of O. Beldner, a member of the Socialist Labor Party, who had settled down in Jamestown a short time before my arrival.

Beldner and I then went at it, looked up all the readers of the Arbetaren, held several meetings, and finaly organized the Section.

Since that time, more S. L. P. agitation was carried on in that town than in all the years previous put together. Thos. H. Jackson, our gubernatorial candidate, B. Reinstein, and many other members of Section Buffalo, Socialist Labor Party, were there, to speak at meetings. Arvid Olson, of New York, carried on an agitation there for two weeks. The membership itself grasped the situation of the labor movement, they organized a local union of the Industrial Workers of the World; and today there are there 30 subscribers to The People, and 140 to the Arbetaren in Jamestown In addition, hundreds of pamphlets, both in English and Swedish have been sold.

I advised the members on my recent visit, to hold meetings every week, without waiting for speakers to be sent to them. This they did, as I was informed last Saturday; and they sold 23 pamphlets.

The Socialist Party had a vote of over 600 for Debs in 1904; last year the Socialist Party vote for mayor was a little over 200.

From Jamestown we went to Dunkirk. Here, as at Salamanaca, bad weather prevented good work being done. We spread some literature and secured a few subs.

Buffalo, upon our arrival, presented the aspect of St. Petesburg in Russia, draped in a shroud of snow. But in more then one way does Buffalo now resemble the capital of Russian autocracy. Buffalo is ruled by a man, police chief Regan, who plays the part that the same titled officials play in Russia. The Socialist Labor Party is not allowed to hold meetings in the streets nor in Halls.

But just as in Russia, the last chapter of the struggle between the beast of capitalism and its defenders, and Socialism and its working class fighters, has not yet been written.

Rudolph Katz, State Organizer.

ROUSING CAMPAIGN.

In New York City—250 Meetings Held by Section Since May.

Section New York County started its open air campaign agitation this year in the middle of May. About six meetings a week were held at first, gradually increasing to ten, then fifteen, and now an average of twenty meetings a week are held. In all, since May, 250 meetings have been held.

At all of these meetings, especial attention was given to the sale of pamphlets and The Weekly People, which sold exceedingly well. To sell between 30 and 50 books at a meeting is quite a common things. At some of the meetings as many as 70 and 80 booklets are sold. Then, too, large quantities of leaflets are also distributed.

Section New York County also used these meetings as a means of getting signatures for the State and County Petitions. In this way 1,700 signatures were gathered on the State petitions; besides enough to file County Nominations.

From now on, now that the weather is getting cooler, Section New York County intends, aside from holding open air meetings, to arrange some large indoor ratification meetings. The first meeting of this kind was held on October 6th at Cooper Union. This meeting was a huge success, the hall being filled in spite of the bad weather. The collection, which amounted to $130,00, was the largest ever collected at a political meeting of the party in this city.

Due to this agitation, Section New York County's membership is increasing; about 35 new members having been admitted at the last two general committee meetings.

Section New York County has purchased from the Labor News Co., and State Committee, about 85,000 leaflets. It is impossible to gauge the number of pamphlets purchased from the Labor News Co., because these are purchased by the various assembly districts direct; but a very conservation estimate would place the number at about 1,500.

Section New York County has also been busy since the campaign started, collecting funds to aid the State Committee. Up to date about $175.00 have been turned in to the committee. It is expected to increase this to $300.00 before the campaign is over.

The headquarters of the Section is located at 2-6 New Reade street. Organizer, L. Abelson who is in charge, will cheerfully give any information on Party matters that may be desired.

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL

CONTINUES HOUSECLEANING BEGUN AT CHICAGO.

Acts of Convention Endorsed and Sherman's Crew Condemned by Unanimous Vote of Twenty-nine Locals—Officers and Delegate Charged with Abetting Sherman in His Treachery, Suspended.

The housecleaning begun in Chicago by the clear cut revolutionary delegates to the second annual convention of the I. W. W. in throwing out of office the corruptionists who for a year had been debauching the high offices of the organization, was fittingly endorsed and the second chapter added to it Thursday Oct. 11, at the meeting of the New York Industrial Council, the first meeting of that body held since the week before the convening of the national convention. The traitorous acts of Sherman and his Board were unanimously condemned, and the Council endorsed likewise unanimously, the acts of the convention, of General Secretary-Treasurer Trautmann, and of the new General Executive Board. Nor did the Council halt there, but by a unanimous vote placed under charges and suspended, pending hearing, three officers and one delegate of the body, who had been aiding and abetting Sherman in his traitorous work. One of these was Council president Wm. Keogh, who is reported to have, without authority, called a snap meeting of the Council, of which only two or three delegates with known reactionary tendencies were notified, and to have, on the action of this kangaroo "Council" wired Sherman that New York, with 3,000 members, was with him. Another was Recording Secretary Hahnnemann, the Volkszeitung reporter to the convention, who there played the docile tool of the corruptionists, sent in falsified reports of the convention, and is now acting in Chicago as Sherman's fraud General Secretary-Treasurer, and appearing in court with him. The third officer to be placed under charges was Charles Jones, treasurer of the Council, member of the same non-recruiting "recruiting" local as Hahnnemann and Sherman's incompetent organizer, Shurtleff, said Jones having also wired Sherman of his local's support and sympathy. The delegate to be suspended was Daniel MacKinnon, who threatened the convention with a capitalist injunction if it decided to pay the wage slave delegates the paltry sum of $1.50 per day to enable them to stay at the convention and see justice done their class; MacKinnon since arriving in New York has also wired Sherman of the loyalty of his local to the corruptionist cause. In place of the three suspended officers, the following were elected, all unanimously, to take the offices temporarily, during the hearings: President, William Walters, Bronx Mixed Local 179; Recording Secretary, James Dailly, Building Trades Union 95; and Treasurer, James Hanlon, Mixed Local 389, of Brooklyn.

Immediately after this action of the Council, the following telegram was sent to Chicago:

New York, October 11, 1906.
Vincent St. John, Gault House, 41 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

New York Industrial Council in regular session to-night, thirty locals represented at time of vote, repudiated Sherman and his cohorts and firmly endorsed the action of the I. W. W. convention held at Brand's Hall, Chicago, September 17 to October 3, 1906. Twenty-nine locals voted in favor, one not voting.

Wm. Walters, Chairman; John T. Vaughan, Corres. Secy.; C. H. Chase, Rec. Secy., pro tem.; Paul Augustine, Fin. Secy.; S. Moskowitz, Secy. Organization Committee; Wm. Green, Local 190, Gus. Rahmlow, Local 110, S. J. French, Local Organizer, Committee.

The reactionists, represented by MacKinnon and Schomber the musician, made a feeble attempt to prevent the motion to endorse the new G. E. B. from going through, but finding the sentiment of the Council overwhelmingly against them, withdrew in disgust before the vote was taken.

Another cause which may have hastened their departure was the arrival of Council Organizer French fresh from the scene of war in Chicago, with his pockets full of damning evidence against the reactionists culled from the court proceedings of the suit now in progress there for the possession of the headquarters, records, and property. French, boiling with indignation at the outrages committed by the disrupters and their hired thugs, upon the I. W. W. and its legal officers, made a rattling speech which would have cleared the eyes of any man not committed body and soul to the reaction.

Kinneally, Moskowitz, and Augustine, all three delegates to Chicago, also spoke on the question, reciting in detail the events in the convention which led up to the deposition of the Sherman-McCabe-Kirkpatrick-Mahoney-Cronin crew, and showing the absolute necessity for such action. As Moskowitz said of the action of the convention, in voting to pay the delegates who needed it, the $1.50 a day—which, by the way, constitutes one of Sherman's "charges" against Trautmann, that he aided in misappropriting the funds of the organization for the benefit of "impecunious delegates"—"it saved the I. W. W."

John T. and George Vaughan and Ivo Baldelli, all three of Machinists' Local 25, made rousing speeches against the actions of the deposed officials both before and since their deposition. These were followed by several other thoroughly revolutionary delegates, and as each telling point was scored an interested audience thundered their emphatic applause. Wm. Green, of Brooklyn Silk Workers 190, whose delegates in Chicago also stood with the revolutionists, convulsed the Council with laughter by summing up the whole career of the ousted administration with vernacular brevity, in the words, "They handed us a lemon, good and strong!"

Owing to the fact that the A. F. of L. Capmaker fakirs had broken their agreement with the Council, and had issued, before the closing of the joint committee hearings, a lampoon against the I. W. W., which they distributed, among other places, at the I. W. W. convention, it was decided to cease the committee hearings with the A. F. of L.-ites, and to await the action of the new G. E. B. in the matter.

The Jewish Sub-Council has already justified its existence by its unanimous vote to sustain the new G. E. B., has also been doing organizing work, bringing in three new charter applications.

A communication from ex-President Sherman, written before the convention, declaring that the industrial form of organization previously adopted by the Council and later made part of the national constitution by the convention, was "new," "impracticable," "foreign," and above all, "unconstitutional," was tabled without comment.

For more I. W. W. news see pages 6 and 8.

HAYES DUMPED

CLEVELAND LABOR BETRAYER LOSES HIS EDITORIAL SNAP.

A. F. of L. Trade and Labor Council Fires Him and His Pal Bandlow Without Ceremony—Boring From Within Again Put on Exhibition.

Cleveland O., October 13.—According to last evening's issue of the Cleveland Press, Max Hayes and Robert Bandlow have been fired from the "Citizen." Once more do our pure and simple socialists "point a moral and adorn a tale." They nobly waged the class struggle in the pure and simple union, bored from within so hard that they bored themselves out.

However, no one is sorry. Socialism was made ridiculous by such people. Their contemptible actions are deserving of nothing but the severest censure. But a few years back the "Citizen" fairly burned with denunciations of the Gomper's and Mitchells. Then Max had a change of heart. He did the most contemptible thing that ever a man could do; he swallowed his own vomit; found that he had "erred," that Gompers had been maligned, that pure and simpledom must be educated up to Socialism, per boring from within, etc.

The S. P. men here were the most active of all in keeping up the unions. They were used as cats paws by Gompers until their services could be dispensed with.

T'will be a good lesson for the younger S. P. element and will aid mightily toward bringing about unity in Ohio.

Press Committee.
Section Cleveland, S. L. P.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer of October 11 contained the following:

After a battle of recriminations and counter-recriminations which threatened many times to wind up in blows, Editor Max S. Hayes and Manager Robert Bandlow, both trades union leaders for years in Cleveland, were hurled with little ceremony out of the office with the official organ of the United Trades and Labor council last night at midnight. It was one of the most exciting as well as longest meetings of the central labor body in many years.

Everything that the Socialists had done last Wednesday night was overthrown, the first step being the reconsideration of the motion passed a week ago at the instigation of the Socialists which provided that no delegate shall be sent by the central body to the Minneapolis convention of the A. F. of L. After a bitter fight it was decided to choose such a delegate. Five candidates were proposed: Chis. Kohler, S. S. Stillwell, Peter Hasenflue, William Davio and James Malley. The election was postponed until next Wednesday night.

Stillwell then read a series of carefully planned resolutions signed by himself, Philip Hyle and Thomas Farrell. They declared that the political policy of the official organ has been detrimental to the cause of organized labor coupled with abuse of men identified with the trades union movement in Cleveland, and it demanded that such abuse be eliminated. It was proposed that the organ be conducted solely along trades union lines and that all politics be shut out of its columns. It was further provided that a committee of five should be appointed who would be empowered to receive the bids of responsible men who would print the paper under the council's control without involving the council in any financial responsibility and conducting it along union lines strictly.

Then began one of the most exciting scenes ever enacted in a Cleveland labor union body. On the one side were the Socialist delegates fighting with their backs to the wall in an effort to uphold their comrades, Hayes and Bandlow. Harry D. Thomas' motion that the matter be laid over for a vote next Wednesday night failed to pass.

Hayes fought tooth and nail, charging his opponents with "packing the house" and declaring that there would be an expose "with affidavits and photographs" shortly which will shake the labor union movement in Cleveland from center to circumference.'

The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote of 44 to 20, Hayes voting for it. In the first show of strength the vote stood a tie, 37, the chairman casting his vote with the opposition to Hayes and Bandlow.

The following committee was named to take control of the organ: A. A. McDonald, John Horn, Jacob Adams, A. W. Ackerman and Peter Hassenfluc.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION

From the Frontier to the Factory; Its Social and Political Effects.

WRITTEN FOR THE PEOPLE BY JUSTUS EBERT, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

(This essay will be published serially in this and subsequent issues.)

(Continued from last week.)

CHAPTER III. CONTINUED.

Brownson was not deceived by any fictitious "equal freedom" or "right of contract." He saw that the laborer is only free to sell his labor or starve; and that his "right" extends no further.

Nor is Brownson deceived by the fraudulent cry that every man who works for wages may become a capitalist; though that was more a possibility in his day than ours. Says he, on this head: "Poor men may indeed become rich, but not by the simple wages of unskilled labor. They never do become rich, except by availing themselves in some way of the labor of others." Thus Brownson recognized that there can be no capitalists without laborers, and that to say that every workingman may become a capitalist is to indulge in utopianism of the worst kind.

Brownson continues: "To remedy these evils, I proposed to abolish the distinction between capitalists and laborers, by having every man an owner of the funds as well as the labor on a capital of his own, and to receive according to his works. Undoubtedly, my plan would have broken up the whole modern commercial system, prostrated all the great industries, or what I called the factory system, and thrown the mass of the people back on the land to get their living by agricultural and mechanical pursuits. I know this well enough, but this was one of the results I aimed at. It was wherefore I opposed the whole banking and credit system, and struggled hard to separate the fiscal concerns of the government from the moneyed interests of the country, and to abolish paper currency. I wished to check commerce, to destroy speculation, and for the factory system, which we were enacting tariffs to protect and build up, to restore the old system of home industry."

From this it will be seen that, while Brownson was socialistic in his criticisms of embryonic American capitalism, he was reactionary in his final aims; he would turn back, instead of going forward with industrial evolution, much after the manner of the modern populists and trust-busters.

Skidmore differed from Brownson in that he favored going ahead, much after the method of the modern communists. A New York citizen of means, according to Charles Sotheran's "Pioneers of American Socialism," he wrote a book in 1827, with the very significant title, "The Rights of Man To Property," in which he argued that men should be compelled to live on their own labor and not the labor of others. The inequalities of private property are born of the fact that some men live on the labor of others; a fact which these inequalities, in turn, tend to perpetuate. Applying his communistic doctrines to the property conditions created by the progress of capitalism in his day, Skidmore said:

"The Steam Engine is not injurious to the poor, when they can have the benefit of it; and this, on suposition, being *always* the case, it could be hailed as a blessing. If, then, it is seen that the steam engine, for example, is likely greatly to impoverish, or destroy the poor, what have they to do, but to lay hold of it, and make it their own? Let them appropriate also, in the same way, the cotton factories, the wooden factories, the iron foundries, the rolling mills, houses, churches, ships, goods, steamboats, fields of agriculture, etc., etc., etc., in manner as proposed in this work, and as is their right; and they will never have occasion any more to consider that as an evil which never deserved that character; which, on the contrary, is all that is good among men; and of which we cannot, under these new circumstances, have too much."

So much for the first great epoch in the American working class revolution. Let us proceed.

CHAPTER IV.

THE CIVIL WAR AND THE TRIUMPHANT CORPORATION.

The period of inauguration once passed, the power of the corporation grew with immense rapidity. It became a factor in all branches of industry, transportation and exchange. As each of the new territories in the West was opened, and went through all the stages of rapid development from barbarism to civilization peculiar to newly-found lands in modern times, the corporation followed. In some instances, as in the case of the railroad, it practically led the migration over the course taken by the star of Empire, and dominated the situation from the very outset. The corporation, however, did not reach its full powers until after the Civil War. The successful conclusion of this great event saw the corporation so strongly enthroned that Lincoln is said to have shuddered for the future safety of the country when contemplating it. Prior to the Civil War, chattel slavery and capitalism were incidental to the opening up and development of the West. The latter was the great factor that sustained and gave free play to both. Chattel slavery especially had to have abundant land, on which to expand and make profitable its peculiar institutions and insure the political dominance on which they rested. But with increasing land constriction there came increasing conflict between the two systems, resulting finally in the overthrow of chattel slavery. With chattel slavery eliminated, and the frontier practically gone, capitalism rapidly gained the ascendancy. Its upward flight, however, was not an uninterrupted one, being savagely contested by a long train of anti-monopoly, granger, greenback, land, populist, free silver, anti-trust and labor movements, some of which extend back to the earliest periods of American evolution, and all of which revolted, or are still revolting, against the supremacy of Capitalism, and have sought, or are still seeking, to curb or overthrow it.

For a complete understanding of the triumph of capitalism two things are requisite, one is an idea of the march of invention; the other, the enormous capital demanded by it, together with the tremendous power this capital bestowed. Following the inauguration of the modern industrial system, there came the steamboat, railroad, telegraph and printing press of the modern type, each requiring for its exploitation a larger aggregation of capital and labor than was theretofore the case; thus forcing more emphatically the development of the corporation and separate economic classes. At the same time, all these inventions and developments were inimical to the safety of chattel slavery. Each was a breeder of abolition and confiscation in that they made possible the creation and exploitation of more intelligent, profitable and aspiring labor, as well as a more powerful competing and dominant class, than did chattel slavery. As a consequence, the slave oligarchy instinctively opposed the building of railroads and cotton mills, as well as the spread of education, in its territory. In a word, it prevented the increase of capital, apart from land and slaves, as well as the culture, consumption and liberty of its labor forces, in the slave states, and endeavored, in a spirit of enforced self-preservation, to impose the same conditions in new territory outside of them. The result was that progress, together with the power and triumph that it contains, was made the prerogative of the capitalist class. The capitalist class, backed by the past fruits of the factory system, the steamboat, railroad and printing press, together with the prospective hoards of untold wealth that would ensue from their unhampered development, was enabled to raise collossal war loans, construct a big army and navy and crush secession, by confiscating and abolishing chattel slavery. At the same time and with the same means the capitalist class more firmly entrenched itself in the saddle of government, with a generosity to itself that soon became scandalous; and that has ever since been a standing menace to the welfare of the nation. But of this more anon.

AN UNSURPASSABLE GENERATION AND—THE TRUST.

Following the Civil War there came a generation which, in the eloquent language of David A. Well's "Recent Economic Changes," was "second to very few, and perhaps to none, of the many similar epochs of time in any century that preceded it." In this generation it appeared as if the long mechanical evolution of the race had reached the consummation devoutly wished for by its predecessors. Man's mastery over nature grew immensely, owing to the increased productivity of labor-displacing machinery, coupled with the application of the co-operative principle to both capital and labor. This resulted in stupendous economic changes, especially in this country, which, freed of the incubus of chattel slavery, leaped forward among the nations of the world, with great bounds. Touching upon the achievements of labor-displacing machinery, Wells could say in 1889, "the displacement of muscular labor in some of the cotton mills of the United States, within the last ten years, by improved machinery, has been from thirty-three to fifty per cent., and the average work of one operative, working one year, in the best mills of the United States, will now, according to Mr. Atkinson, supply the annual wants of 1,600 fully clothed Chinese, or 3,000 partially clothed East Indians. In 1840, an operative in the cotton mills of Rhode Island, working thirteen to fourteen hours a day, turned off 9,600 yards of standard sheeting in a year; in 1886 the operatives in the same mill made about 30,000 yards working ten hours a day." That is to say, despite the thirty-five to fifty per cent. displacement of labor, there was, in round figures, an increase in production amounting to 320 per cent., thanks to the triumphs of the mechanical evolution of the race. As to the application of the principles of co-operation to capital, Wells quoted the following from British sources as germane to American conditions: "Trade after trade is monopolized, not necessarily by large capitalists, but by large capital. . . . The little men are ground out, and the littleness that dooms men to destruction waxes year by year." This was vividly illustrated in the decrease of flour mills from 25,079 in 1884 to 18,267 in 1886, with an increase, at the same time, in the amount of production. The vice-president of the "National Millers' Association," at its annual meeting at Buffalo, June, 1888, was greatly alarmed by this condition of affairs. "A new common enemy," he declared, "has sprung up, which threatens our property with virtual confiscation . . . the thousand-barrel mill of our competitors has been put in the shade by the two-thousand barrel mill of our own construction. . . . As our glory increased our profits became smaller, until now the question is not how to surpass the record, but how to maintain our position and how to secure what we have in our possession." This was quite logical. As in the transformation from agriculture combined with handicraft to machine industry and the factory system, improved machinery and concentration were again producing commodities with less socially-necessary labor than before, thereby causing exchange values and prices to again topple downward, helping to bring on the panic that raged from 1873 to 1889, and making consolidation and combination a necessity, in order that ruin and confiscation may be avoided. It was during this period, and amid these conditions, that the trust movement was born.

It is an impressive commentary upon the rapidity of American industrial development that the first trust was evolved in this country just eight decades after Alexander Hamilton delivered his famous report on manufactures. And that by men who promoted and profited from his political and economic doctrines, as enacted into the national legislation of the land, through the instrumentality of the Republican party—the political expression of the ultra-capitalist class. The first trust was the Standard Oil Company, formed in Cleveland, Ohio, during the year 1873.

Postponing to another portion of this paper, a consideration of the effects of the co-operative principle on labor, as pointed out by Wells and other writers of the period, let us go a little more into its compulsory application to capital.—into a further consideration of the all-important trust question.

CHAPTER V.

TRUSTIFICATION AND INTEGRALIZATION.

In the consideration of the origin of the corporation, in the preceding pages, it was shown that, from an economic standpoint, a corporation is an amalgamation of small capitals; and so, from the same point of view, must it be said that a trust is an amalgamation of large corporations. It is a development of capital on a higher plane of evolution, established to make confiscation by competition avoidable, while making it all the more possible by monopoly. From a legal standpoint, we saw that a corporation is an "artificial person" devised to perpetuate certain personal rights; so, from the same standpoint, must it be said that a trust is originally an artificial corporation devised to perpetuate certain corporate rights—a trust is originally a holding company which is invested with the voting power and ownership of the constituent corporations, just as a trustee in real estate nominally owns and controls property for the various actual owners thereof. It is originally a legal fiction, devised, like most legal fictions, to promote robbery on a higher and greater scale. It is this trustee feature that gives the trust its name; and that also leads many to believe that the trust is simply a creature of the law, instead of a creator of the law—not statute,—nominal,—but real law; the law by which production and distribution and all that depend thereon, are carried on and enforced. In its latter development, the trust is a consolidation minus the holding company. It then stands forth without the deceptive legal feature which blinds so many of its opponents. Thus a trust may be said to be an amalgamation of large corporations tending to form a monopoly; regardless of its legal form.

It was the necessity of avoiding confiscation via overproduction and competition, due to invention, that forced the amalgamation of corporations into trusts; just as, in a previous epoch, the necessities of invention and industry, in competition with combined agriculture and handicraft, forced the amalgamation of small capitals into the corporation. The corporations were forced to dominate and restrict production—they had to restrain "the beneficient laws of supply and demand," in order to avoid a surplus of commodities and their own confiscation by competitors. "Rebates," "railroad rate discrimination," "restrain of trade," and all the grievances of anti-trustism, reflect the expedients that the self-preservation of capital from competition and confiscation have rendered necessary. To abolish them and restore competition, would simply mean to compel the resuscitation of the same devices under more euphonious names and insidious forms. In a word, it means reaction.

(To Be Continued Next Week.)

SLAVERY

EXISTS TO-DAY—THE FORM ONLY IS CHANGED

The sovereign citizen of these United States of America in the pride of his freedom looks with pity and sometimes with contempt on the miserable crawling serfs who in the middle ages wriggled under the iron heel of the Feudal Barons of Europe.

The serfs tilled the land and produced the wealth. The Feudal lord produced nothing and appropriated all except the small amount necessary for the barest sustenance of the serf.

The Feudal lord in the height of his power exercised over the serfs his legal rights to brand and burn, to pillage and pillory to jail and jibbet and none could stay his hand.

Pitiable indeed was the plight of the serf. But his lot, black as it seemed, was not entirely and hopelessly helpless.

He had his skill and those of them who were skilled in handicrafts owned their tools. Thus equipped the artisans amongst the serfs by uniting, forced small concessions of land from their lords. Upon these patches of land the artisan serfs built their dwellings and obtained a charter of freedom for the towns thus formed and for themselves. The towns offered an asylum for subsequent fugitive serfs: for if a serf could remain for a year and a day in the town, his lord lost all claim upon him.

Facing such conditions the nobility naturally became alarmed so they took steps to retrench themselves. They had need for slaves and slaves they must have.

In 1547 the lords of England framed a law which in part says: "If any person shall bring to two Justices of the Peace any runagate servant or any other which liveth idly and loiteringly by the space of three days, the said Justices shall cause the said idle and loitering servant or vagabond to be marked with a hot iron on the breast with the letter V and adjudge him to be Slave to the same person that brought him and presented him, to have to [illegible] executors and assigns [illegible] take the said [illegible] water or small drink and refuse meat, and cause him to work by beating, chaining or otherwise, in such work and labor as he shall put him, be it never so vile. And if such slave shall absent himself from his master within the term, by the space of fourteen days, he shall be adjudged by the Justices of the Peace to be marked in the forehead or ball of the cheek with a hot iron with the sign of an S and shall be adjudged to be slave to his master forever; and if said slave shall run away again, a second time he shall be adjudged a felon." Which meant he could be hung.

This statute lived only two years. Doubtless it was found that the clumsiness and crudeness of this act defeated its object. One purpose it has well served, however, for which we should be grateful, and that is, that it has shown that in the heart of a usurping and tyrannical master class no means and methods are too cruel and barbarous to use to squeeze wealth out of their slaves providing the means are found effective and practicable. In 1563 a more practical attempt in the same direction was made. This act (5th Elizabeth, Chap. 4) was a comprehensive beauty of its kind. It provided that "every person skilled in any of the trades then in use, who did not possess in Lands, Rents, etc., an estate of 40 shillings clear yearly value nor being worth in goods £10 nor being employed by a master of his craft, or in husbandry, or as a servant in the household of a nobleman, gentleman or others, during the time he shall contiue unmarried or under age of thirty, shall be retained." Which meant held in compulsory service. Further on in the act the net is spread so to catch every person between the ages of 12 and 60 who were not already "retained" in the several services mentioned in the act. Certain exceptions were allowed which consisted as above, of property qualifications such as the expropriated working people could rarely if ever avail themselves of. In the time of hay or corn harvest when field laborers were scarce, the artificers had to take a hand in the fields or suffer the penalty of two days and one night in the stocks. This benevolent act did not finish here, for it states that two Justices of the Peace with the Sheriff of the county, or the Mayor in Town Corporate, shall meet yearly within six weeks of Easter and fix the rates of wages for all different kinds of labor and it fixes a penalty for anyone who paid more than the rates assessed. The penalty was a forfeiture of £5 and to be imprisoned for 10 days. The person who received wages contrary to the statute was imprisoned for 21 days.

In 1601 there was passed a law (43 Eliz., Chap. III.) which provided for overseers of the poor and gave them power to compel the poor to work and in the event of the poor refusing to work they were to be sent to the common gaol. The overseers further were empowered to compel children to work by "binding them apprentices" till the males reached 24 years and the females 21 years or until the females should marry. In contemplating such laws, the sovereign citizen of the United States feels the pride of his freedom receive an extra inflation. He is under the fond delusion that he in contrast to the serf of old, stands politically, legally, economically and socially on equality with every other sovereign citizen.

Times, circumstances and things have changed, but, in spite of the illusory opinions of the sovereign American citizen, slavery exists now, as ferocious and savage as ever it did. Those old laws have dropped into disuse only because the form of slavery has changed. The brutal baron of old has become the trust tyrant of to-day. The master no longer chases and captures the slave. Through the multiplication and cheapening of labor by the introduction of the machine the slave has gone a stage worse than that, he has now to chase after a master and beg even for the privilege of being a slave to save himself from the worse fate of starvation. Parish overseers no longer are required to secure women and children to toil for the masters. The factories and mills of to-day are full of them, the children and wives of the modern illpaid wage-workers. The modern tyrant white banded and gentle mannered, does not, as did his ancestors, use a gibbet to terrify his slaves, nor a whip nor a sword wherewith to beat them into submission, but he gets all the submission he wants. A dash of his pen and an insubordinate slave is landed outside to starve with his family and die, unless the slave can find and subordinate himself to another master. In truth the pen has become mightier than the sword.

Is slavery then to live forever, merely changing its form as the centuries go? No. Slavery is about to die. Its last and final form is wage slavery. How shall the modern slave, the wage worker, break the chains that bind him to this daily grind? The serf of the middle ages forced his freedom by virtue of ihs ownership of the tools he used. The slave of to-day owns no tools. The modern tools the intricate and mighty machines, the huge mills and railroads, etc., are in the hands of the industrial lords. Nevertheless, to secure his freedom, the wage slave must own the tools he operates. The workers collectively operate these vast tools for the masters. The masters must collectively own and collectively must be dispossessed and the workers operate the tools for themselves.

T. J. H.

WHY I AM A SOCIALIST AND A REVOLUTIONIST

[By J. A. Orme, of Westchester County, Candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor of New York State.]

Why am I a Socialist and a Revolutionist? Because I recognize that being a workingman, I am compelled, in order to live, to sell my labor-power to an employer, thereby making of it a commodity in the market, the same as shoes, pork, or shoelaces. In other words, I am a Socialist and Revolutionist because I am a wage slave. As a wage slave I realize that my interests are diametrically opposed to those who purchase my labor, the master or capitalist class. In short, I am ever conscious of the Class Struggle and I consider it my duty as a workman to endeavor to change the damnable system that condemns me to wage slavery; and take the workingman out of the category of a commodity and place him where he belongs, namely, among the free men, as guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence.

Labor produces all wealth; and labor is entitled to all it produces. That is the slogan of the Socialist Labor Party.

I appeal to all workingmen to study the labor question by reading the Weekly People and other publications of the Socialist Labor Party, and join us in this grand work of emancipation of the wage slave and forever abolish the rule of classes and bring forth the Co-operative Commonwealth or Workers' Republic.

We ask for no quarter and neither will we give any.

We ask for no vote unless behind that votes stands a class conscious workingman, conscious of his rights and determined to get them, and organized in a class union, such as the Industrial Workers of the World, ready to enforce the fiat of his ballot to take and hold the means of production in the interests of society.

ST. JOHN FREED.

Trumped up Charge Against Him Dropped Like Hot Potato.

Grand Junction, Colo., Oct. 6.—District Judge Theron Stevens to-day dismissed the charge of murder against Vincent St. John, formerly president of the Telluride Colo., Miners' Union and later of a union in the Coeur d'Alenes district in Idaho, after District Attorney Selig announced that the state had not secured evidence to convict him. St. John was charged with murder in connection with the riot at Telluride in 1900 in which Benjamin Burnham was killed. After the assassination of former Governor Frank Steunenberg in Idaho, St. John was arrested in Coeur 'd'Alene charged with complicity in that crime, but soon afterwards was released. He was then re-arrested and brought to Colorado.

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By Eugene Sue.

Translated by Daniel De Leon.

In order to understand our own time it is absolutely necessary that we know something of the times that have gone before. The generations are like links in a chain, all connected. The study, by which we can learn what has been done and thought before us, is history, and this is perhaps the most fascinating of all studies. Many historians fill their books with nothing but battles and the doings of "great" men, but happily this style of writing history is becoming obsolete, and the history of the people is taking its place. Socialism is more concerned with the history of the people than with the doings of kings and queens; and with a knowledge of the history of the people we can better understand how the great men achieved prominence. Eugene Sue has given us in the form of fiction the best universal history extant. It is a monumental work entitled "The Mysteries of the People," or "History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages."

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INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

— By EUGENE V. DEBS. —

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, NEW YORK, DECEMBER 10, 1905.

"The Industrial Workers is organized, not to conciliate, but to fight the capitalist class. We have no object in concealing any part of our mission; we would have it perfectly understood. We deny that there is anything in common between workingmen and capitalists. We insist that workingmen must organize to get rid of capitalists and make themselves the masters of the tools with which they work, freely employ themselves, secure to themselves all they produce, and enjoy to the full the fruit of their labors."

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NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO 2, 4 AND 6 NEW READE STREET, N. Y.

WORKINGMEN, A Word with You! How Will You Vote?

Election day is drawing near and the air is filled with the platform declarations of capitalist Republican, Democratic and Reform parties. All kinds of false issues are raised, false promises given, and false hopes held out to the workingman voter in order to blind and befuddle him into voting against his own interests and in behalf of the interests of his exploiters. Workingmen, do you realize that to vote for a capitalist party is to vote yourselves lower wages, and harder conditions generally, and in addition, if you don't like what you voted for, and blindly rebel against it, by striking, a dose of the rifle diet to quiet you? Did you but realize it to vote such a ticket signifies as plainly as if it was written upon the ballot: "I hereby give my sanction to the Right of the capitalist class to exploit me, and, if the exploiters should consider it necessary, in order to properly exploit me, I hereby further empower them to club, shoot, enjoin, jail, yes kill me if they think it necessary."

That the employers are able to fool and delude the workers into voting against themselves is because the employer class control the agencies through which the worker gets his ideas and opinions: the press, pulpit, capitalist political leaders and alas some trade union leaders. None of these agencies are more insidious and dangerous than the yellow journal "friends of labor" and certain labor leaders who have the confidence of the working class. They are the wolves in sheep's clothing, much worse foes than the outspoken enemy who shouts "bullets for strikers."

It certainly behooves the workers to use their intelligence before casting their votes, and we ask them to consider the facts we shall set forth, and then let them judge what their action should be. In passing, it may be stated that were it not for the ability of the employing class to keep the workers mentally befuddled the employers could not keep them down in the shop, nor could they hope to win at the polls, for once the workers see the light their numbers alone would make them invincible. Dismiss then from your mind some of the prejudices stamped there by a reptile press and servile pulpit while we let you into the secret of why it is the workers suffer so many and grievous ills, and first let us take a glance at the present social system which is dominated by capitalism.

The Capitalist System.

The capitalist system divides the people of the country into three main classes; first, the capitalist class, which owns the big corporations and trusts. This class is small numerically, but powerful in wealth and is the class which controls all the great industries. Second, there is the middle class, the owners of small capital. This class is larger in numbers than the capitalist class, but it does not compare in capital, and what capital it has is not highly organized. The third class is the working class, great in numbers but wholly propertiless.

Each of these classes it will be observed is determined by its economic position or power, that is its possession or lack of possession of capital. In the political arena of the nation each class is represented by a political party. These parties reflect the needs, interests and demands of the economic classes, so much so that if any economic class should disappear its political reflex would vanish also.

Most everyone recognizes that the Republican party is the party of the trusts, and big corporations, while the Democratic party is the party of the small manufacturer, small businessman and small farmer. Through the Republican party the highly organized capitalists strive for the possession of the public or governmental powers, legislative and administrative, in order to further and safeguard the interests of their trusts and corporations. We have seen the Republican party standing for protection, and for free trade, or as it terms it "reciprocity" as its various interests demand, for rate regulation because that suits its railroad interests, it even enacts the role of "throttling" the trust and thereby makes more secure the trust power. The Republican party gets the majority of the working class vote for the reason that the class it represents by its vast and varied interests employs the majority of workingmen and they have been taught to think that they are "dependent" upon capitalism for a living.

The Democratic party while representing the middle class, also voices the needs of upper class interests that the Republican party may have temporarily thrown down, as, for instance, the Republican silver mine owners, who, worsted in their fight with the gold men joined issue with the Bryan democracy; but on the whole the Democratic party may be said to represent economic interests that are overwhelmed by trustified capital, and it would halt economic progress at the stage of the middle class economic development. It would "burst" the trust because the trust is strangling the middle class, but it would not overthrow the capitalist system of exploitation of labor of which the trust is the flower, for that would be to cut off its own head. The middle class considers the working class from the same standpoint as the capitalist class—the standpoint that the worker is legitimate prey for exploitation and to be cheated in what he buys from the middle class.

The Reform parties do not materially differ from the others. They may throw out more phrases as bait with which to catch workingmen's votes, but upon examination it will be found that Reformers are the result of feuds between certain economic interests that, failing to get recognition through the regular channels, organize political parties to gain political power, or force recognition from the old organizations. They are also fallow fields for ambitious men and demogogues.

It is indeed very plain that class interests and class politics are and of necessity must be identical, and that consequently neither Republican, Democratic nor Reform parties represent or can represent the working class those parties represent propertied interests that are based upon the exploitation of the working class. And yet these parties divide the great bulk of the working class vote among them and for the reason that the workers do not understand how their own condition is determined. Let us go into this a little in detail.

Condition of Labor.

There is no more common saying among workingmen than this: "Things are getting worse all the time" meaning thereby that their condition in life is growing worse. Even in occupations where wages have not gone down in the amount of money paid per day, they have actually gone down because of the harder and more intense toil and the greater production that is exacted. That this is so is proved by a saying that has come into use within the past few years—at 45 a workingman is played out. Many employers, especially the railroads and other big corporations, realize and recognize this by refusing to employ new men who are over 35 years of age. There is no getting away from the fact that amid present day capitalist prosperity the reward of the vast army of toilers is wretchedness, while the idle rich are able to riot in ever greater wealth that the toilers have produced. Surely the workers should ask what is the cause of the contradiction that those who toil do not enjoy the fruits while those do enjoy them who do not toil.

All human life depends upon labor. Food, clothing, and shelter are necessary to human life, and for the decent enjoyment of life many other things are required, none of these things can be had without human labor being expended to produce them. Were it, through natural causes, impossible to gratify these wants, except in the most meagre way, mankind would have to be satisfied with what was possible, but the facts are just the other way. It can be demonstrated that with the present machinery of production an abundance can be produced for the entire population of the country and with only about four hours' labor a day by each able-bodied person. No one will gainsay the fact that the shoe factories can turn out shoes enough to keep everyone well shod, to-day they are deadlocked in four months, clothing, hat and other factories have their "seasons" generally not exceeding six months in the year. And the same with flour, and other food staples; even with the present rate of production were it not for the foreign market a few months' production would smother the home market. This, however, does not mean plenty for the producers, for, as every workingman knows, instead of living decently the houses of the majority of the working class are filled with the sighs of suffering because not enough of the necessaries of life can be had.

The capitalists tell the workingmen that they are free and independent citizens and many workingmen like to think it is so, but the fact remains that no workingman can live or has any right to live unless he sells himself to the holders of capital, be it factory lord, railroad baron, mine lord, or others of the nobility of capitalism. These lords of capitalism own as their private property all the sources of wealth production without access to which human life is impossible. The capitalists own these things as their private property because of the superstition, fostered in the minds of the working class, that without the capitalist there could be no wealth, whereas without labor there could be neither wealth nor capitalist. Due to their mental enslavement to the absurd notion that the capitalist is essential is why the workers must physically slave it for the capitalist class. The worker goes beggingly to the capitalist, seeking the chance to place himself in servitude. The capitalist sets the wageslave to work for the day, and in a small fraction of that time the worker will produce a value equal to his price or wages, but he must toil away for the rest of the day thus producing a value over and above his wages or price, and that additional value is what the capitalist appropriates to himself and calls profits, it should be spelled P-L-U-N-D-E-R.

The amount that the capitalist hands over as wages is determined by what it costs to keep the worker in shape to repeat the same productive operation over again. That the American workingman is played out now at 45 means that his standard of living has gone down. Less than 25 years ago a workingman was considered in his prime at 45. This is eloquent testimony to the fierce exploitation of labor that goes on to-day, workingmen are so plentiful that they can be used up more quickly than ever before. Nor is the old style trade union a shield or safeguard to the workingman. Such unionism actually recognizes the Right of capitalism to exploit the worker, and cares only to organize enough workers to fill the jobs, for which privilege it binds its members by conditions and agreements that make them docile to the exploiting class. The old style union acts as a labor broker for the capitalist class and stigmatizes as "scab" those whom it refuses to admit to its ranks. In the face of the facts we have given how nonsensical for the workingman to think that his interests are identical with those of the employer whose interest it is to use him up. Instead of their being identity or harmony of interests, the workers are ever striving to get more wages while the employer attempts to push the wages down. Wages and profits come from the one source—the production of labor, if wages go up profits must go down, and vice versa. This means that there is a conflict between the two interests, and that there is a conflict is manifested by strikes, lockouts, boycotts ,injunctions, clubbings, and blacklists, all of which are nothing more or less than features of warfare; features that the capitalist seeks to minimize by entering into "sacred" agreements with the workers, which agreements are nothing more nor less than promises by the workers not to kick while their hide is being taken off. This constant conflict between the capitalist and the worker is the Class Struggle.

In labor's blind upholding of the capitalist system it is at certain times punished still more severely. The capitalist will not let the worker produce unless there is profit in sight for himself. When he cannot dispose of the surplus product of labor's toil the capitalist shuts up shop, and the worker is free to go into the street to starve or linger along fed upon charity soup. What a contradiction this is! Workingmen in sore straits because they have produced too much wealth, the shelves groan with goods, the granaries burst with grain, and yet those who produced it all must stand idly by suffering hunger and want until the "overproduction" is disposed of. Workingmen who will stand for such conditions have no reason to even smile at the superstitions of the Fiji Islander. Nor would they stand for it did they know that labor power is a commodity, an article for sale like shoes, corn, lumber, etc. The very term labor market is evidence that under the present system the workingman is a commodity and not a human being, the nearest approach to his being a human being, in the vocabulary of capitalism, is when he is termed a hand. The constant perfecting of the privately owned machine displaces the worker and drives him into the ranks of the unemployed again to compete with his fellows and thus keep wages down close to the starvation point.

How much saner it would be for the people as a whole to own the capital of the nation and carry on production to satisfy the needs of the producers, then the more wealth produced the greater amount of it for each to enjoy, and if the ability to produce got beyond the power to consume the greater the leisure to enjoy life. Then we would be out of the status merchandise which is our lot now.

No Escape Under Capitalism.

Under the capitalist system there is no possible chance for the wage workers to escape from servitude. The beginning of things to-day is the department store corporation, the gigantic factories, etc. To-day the workman's position is fixed and impossible to pass from it. The class that is without capital cannot hope to make itself independent of the class that owns the capital, it must overthrow the capital owning class and inaugurate the collective ownership of the capital for the benefit of those who work. Some workingmen fooled by the capitalist press think the capitalist entitled to some consideration as directors of industry, or for the risk they took in establishing industry from their "savings." The capitalist directs nothing to-day in production. He is a coupon clipper only and may reside in Europe all the year round without his absence being noticed, let alone felt. The directing that is done is by hired men. As for savings—the capitalist system was born of robbery and spoliation and will so continue to its end.

Workingmen, if you would be free from exploitation and the miserable existence you lead, it rests with yourselves alone. It is you that uphold the present system that brutalizes you and it is you alone that can uproot it. Your emancipation must be your own work for it is to the interest of all other classes to strive for the maintenance of the present system in order to perpetuate their power to live upon you. If you are agreed as to this let us proceed to show you how your emancipation may be accomplished by yourselves.

As was pointed out the working class has not economic interests in the same way that the other classes have. The other class interests are based upon their capital holdings, the working class interests are based upon bringing over to the collective ownership the holdings now held by the capitalist class as their private property. The economic interests of the workers must be expressed by the organization of their numbers into one solid body, the might of the united propertiless working class taking the place filled by the property of the other classes.

To-day the working class is not united. True we have the old style union that organizes men by crafts as machinists, engineers, molders, carpenters, printers, pressmen and so on, but in all industries we find the workers divided and subdivided in organizations. Take the railroads as an example: There are unions of engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen, brakemen, switchmen, freight handlers and telegraph operators. All of these men are co-operatively engaged in conducting transportation, but are organized in separate unions having no co-operation and as if they had nothing to do with each other. When one body has a grievance and goes on strike the others remain at work. It is no concern of theirs, is their motto. The Socialist Labor Party holds that men railroading, trucking and otherwise engaged in the work of transportation should be organized in one great body of transportation workers. The interests of all are identical and they should be affiliated with like bodies in all other lines of industry. The Socialist Labor Party rejoices that the Industrial Workers of the World is such an organization and it further holds that without such organization the emancipation of the workers cannot be accomplished.

History does not record that any ruling class ever quietly submitted to being ousted from power, and the capitalist must be ousted from the double seated power of possession in the shop, and from the power of government.

The Way Out.

The Socialist Labor Party calls upon you to muster at the ballot box there to vote down the parties of capitalism and by voting the Socialist Labor Party ticket drive the capitalist from the political strongholds of the land, also by joining the industrial organization of labor to take the industries out of [illegible] order to completely overthrow the capitalist class you must so organize in the shop that if they resist the fiat of the ballot you are ready to take over the industries operate them and lock out the capitalist class.

As we pointed out in the beginning all political parties are the reflex of economic or property interests, the working class being a propertiless class has not economic interests in the same sense as the others. Nevertheless, the working class has economic needs, those economic needs are the collective ownership of the means of production, for the reason that work has become collective, while with the other classes property is the evidence of economic interests with the propertiless workers economic organization must be the evidence and without that organization behind the political power the present ruling class could refuse to accept the fiat of the ballot as they did in New York when George was elected years ago, as Hearst later, and Gov. Adams in Colorado.

The Socialist Labor Party ballot will give public notice to the capitalists to step down and out and that we mean to institute common or collective ownership of the essentials for production. If they resist that public notice and hang on to the public power we propose to have the economic power so well organized and intrenched that the capitalist will not be able to shut down until he sees what we are "going to do" with the political victory. We will be ready to take and hold and conduct the productive powers of the land and thereby enforce the fiat of the Socialist ballot of the working class.

Fellow workers, give the strength of your support, therefore, to the Socialist Labor Party, which is the only party that stands honestly and at all times for your class. Its progress is your progress. Its victory will be your emancipation.

Your slavery is an inevitable result of the capitalist system, and any vote that you may cast, except that of the Socialist Labor Party, is the sign that you approve of your condition. You do not approve of your slavery then vote for its overthrow.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Chicago, Ill., meets second and Fourth Wednesday in the month, 8 p. m. at 155 E. Randolph st. 3rd floor.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every second and fourth Tuesday of month at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 8 P. M.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every first and third Monday of each month, 8 p. m., at Smith's Hall, 21st and Franklin ave., 3rd floor.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., 1339 Walnut street, General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.,—J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive and kicking. All S. L. P. men coming to Bisbee, please communicate with M. A. Aaron, General Delivery.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 217 Front avenue. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning 11 a. m.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, 1384 Eddy street, corner Webster street.

I. W. W. C[illegible]
H. D. DEUTSCH, Mfr.
121 EAST 113TH STREET,
NEW YORK.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

PLATFORM

ADOPTED AT THE ELEVENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, JULY, 1904.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty, and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle, and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people, as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

PAMPHLETS
—OF THE—
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
Behind the Scenes.
The Class Struggle.
The Working Class.
The Capitalist Class.
Reform or Revolution?
The Socialist Republic.
What Means This Strike?
The Burning Question of Trades Unionism.
5 Cents Each. [illegible] a Hundred.
.... COMPLETE CATALOGUE FREE ...
New York Labor News Co.
Publishing Department, Socialist Labor Party.
2, 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York.

THE
PREAMBLE OF THE
Industrial Workers of the World
ADDRESS DELIVERED AT UNION TEMPLE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., JULY 10, 1905.
BY DANIEL DE LEON.
IN PAMPHLET FORM
[illegible] COPY. [illegible] PER 100.
READY FOR DELIVERY.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
2, 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York

WEEKLY PEOPLE

2, 4 and 6 New Reade Street, New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Worth
Published Every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

Subscription price of the Weekly People: 50 cents a year; 25 cents for six months.

Stand! the ground's your own, my
braves!
Will ye give it up to slaves?
Will ye look for greener graves?
Hope ye mercy still?
What's the mercy despots feel?
Hear it in that battle-peal!
Read it on yon bristling steel!
Ask it,—ye who will.

—JOHN PIERPONT.
[In Warren's Address to the American Soldiers before the Battle of Bunker Hill.]

AN EVIDENCE OF "PROSPERITY."

With the Republican party machine and spell-binders yelling "Prosperity," with the Democratic party machine and its spell-binders not daring to deny the yell; and with Hearst's Independence League implying as much, it will be well to look "behind the returns."

In 1870, with a population of 38,558,371, there were in the United States 2,053,996 wage earners engaged in mechanical and manufacturing industries —or 5.32 per cent. of the population.

In 1900, with a population of 75,994,575, there were in the United States 5,314,539 wage earners engaged in mechanical and manufacturing industries —or 6.99 per cent. of the population.

It goes without saying that, the number of wage earners in agricultural and other non-mechanical and manufacturing industries held, to say the least, step with this actual and proportional progression of wage earners. Furthermore, leaving aside the large army of the unemployed, who are periodically employed but do not figure in the Census reports, and saying nothing of the swarms of tramps, the estimate is conservative that during the thirty years between 1870 and 1900 the wage earning population of the land increased at least 1½ per cent.

What do these figures portend? Do they denote prosperity?

What is a wage earner? A wage earner is a wage slave. A wage earner is a human being who has nothing to sell, and therefore, nothing to live by but his labor-power. He is a human being the price of whose goods is, under the most favorable conditions, regulated in the Labor-Market by the identical law that regulates the price of cattle in the cattle market and of coffee in the coffee market. He is a human being, the nature of whose goods, labor-power, renders them identical with himself, he is, accordingly, a human being that is himself sold—hence a slave. It needs no argument to show that only the prairie fire of want will drive human beings, especially women and children, to such a pass. The wage slave is, as a matter of course, plundered by his purchaser. His distress is his purchaser's, the capitalist's, opportunity. None but the economically wretched will sink to that level. Language is a mighty aid in understanding social conditions at several stages of a country's life. What kind of a face would the Revolutionary Fathers have made if asked about the "Labor Market"? The term would have been meaningless to them. There was not in their days any such thing. Men and women did hire themselves out; but the hired man or woman of yesterday became independent, self employers the day after. The existence of a mass of humanity, forced by want to hire themselves out, and with no prospect—except such as the now discredited Depew used lyingly to hold up before them as a lure—ever to be independent, such a spectacle was unknown in the days of the Revolution. Opportunities, natural and social, were then open to and invited all. The Revolutionary Fathers knew of a chattle slave market—of a "Labor Market" whither human beings carted themselves, such a thing they knew not of. Such a thing exists to-day; it has ripened into an "institution"; not only the "institution" exists, it is on the increase, absolutely and relatively. Despite the boundless wealth now produced, and the infinitely more boundless wealth producible, that mass of misery has increased during the last 30 years at the rate of at least 1½ per cent.!

What the figures portend is an increase of prosperity for the capitalist class, and an increase of distress with an increasing proportion of the population, who are dragged down into the Labor Market Valley of the Shadow of Death by the undertow of capitalism—that is the "Prosperity" that the Republicans shout over; that is the "Prosperity" that the Democrats approve of; that is the "Prosperity" that Hearst sanctions—

It is the "Prosperity" that the Socialist Labor Party has raised the standard of revolt against.

"SWEET WILL."

In the fresh outbreak of anti-Socialist literature, very much bearing the earmarks of a controlling syndicate, the note that recurs most frequently is the "threatened danger of Socialist tyranny" which will destroy the "freedom to work and quit at one's own sweet will." As only that can be destroyed which exists, the presumption is that the freedom exists to-day of "working and quitting at one's own sweet will." This is begging the question.

The working class of the land does not enjoy the freedom to work and to quit at their own sweet will. Work can not to-day be performed except with the assistance of the machinery of production, or capital. Capital is private property. Access to it is not open to the "sweet will" of the worker. Access to capital is at the "sweet will" of the shirker, of the dog-in-the-manger, of the capitalist class. Only when the capitalist exercises his sweet will can the worker start to work; and that sweet will is never exercised except when the workingman can be roundly plundered.

It is no better in the matter of quitting. To quit work means almost immediate starvation to the workingman. At times, driven by maltreatment, he quits and strikes. The act is not one of "sweet will," it is an act of desperation. Ever kept at the ragged edge, the workingman clings to his job like a drowning man to a floating log. Neither when he works nor quits work does the wage earner's "sweet will" come into play. In either case it is the whip of want that drives him. No "sweet will" enlivens his toil in factory or mine where he carries his life in his hands, where his health is undermined, and where he is plundered of his subsistence. No "sweet will" ever moves him to quit—and then sink wholly.

If there were but a fraction of truth in the implication concerning Labor's freedom "to work or quit work at its sweet will," the capitalist class would not to-day be flooding the country with anti-Socialist literature. They would feel safe. But so monstrous is the lie that instinctively the capitalist despot quakes for his safety. His is the plight of

Those that crouch and shrink and
shudder, girt with power—
Those that reign and dare not trust
one trembling hour—
Those omnipotent whom terror curbs
and drives—
Those whose life reflects in fear their
victims' lives.

GLEANINGS FROM CONGRESS.—ART. I., SEC. 8.

"Party lines were obliterated and factional fights forgotten" in Congress when, first, the Judiciary Committee of the House, and, subsequently, the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely to the Presidential recommendation for national regulation of the insurance business. The report of the Senate Committee, made through Senator Spooner, condenses the sense of both reports. It was this:

"The Committee on the Judiciary beg leave to report that it is the unanimous opinion of the committee that the Congress is without authority under the Constitution to supervise and regulate the business of marine, fire, and life insurance except in the District of Columbia, the Territories, and the insular possessions of the United States."

The unanimity of the two reports and the unanimity of their acceptance amount to the abrogation of Sec. 8, Art. I, of the Constitution which provides that "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce . . . among the several States."

In the bourgeois mind the word "Commerce" has acquired a meaning wholly colored by bourgeois methods. In the bourgeois mind "Commerce" is inseparable from "Cheating"; indeed, he considers the two identical. To him "Commerce" is but a system of mutual over-reaching. He naturally falls into that groove of false reasoning. False weights, false measures, adulteration of goods, flanked on both sides by systematic chicanery practiced upon the Working Class, switch his mind on the tracks of cheating, and the practice is thereupon carried on through all the ramifications of "business"—on the political as well as on the industrial field. Nevertheless, however natural "Cheating" may be to "Commerce" in the bourgeois estimation, cheating is but a perversion of commerce, and is not commerce at all.

Commerce means exchange—value for value. Indeed, Art. I., Sec. 8 of the Constitution may be said to be the most remarkable clause of that remarkable document. If such a thing can be imagined as that the natural cheating and rioting instinct of the Capitalist Class will not throw itself across the path of the political movement of the Working Class; if such a thing can be imagined as that, elected by the Socialist Labor Party suffrage, the political candidates of the Working Class, on their way to take their political seats, will not find their path blocked by the rioting capitalists, and will peacefully occupy the political Government;—if such a thing can be imagined, then Sec. 8, of Art. I. of the Constitution will offer ample authority for the peaceful establishment of the Socialist Republic. That clause once enforced, all the other clauses drop of themselves. It would be as when the building being erected, the scaffolding shrivels and vanishes.

The "Regulation of Commerce" is the only function of civilized Government, or Administration. It is the "Regulation of Commerce" that the General Executive Board of the I. W. W. will be called upon to perform. That and nothing more. When the function of Government shall be limited to that, then the Socialist Republic will have been established. Sec. 8, Art. I. of the Constitution found its way into that document as a long ahead projection into the future. It was an aspiration, probably only vaguely perceived by its framer. As an aspiration, for which the country had not ripened, the clause lay virtually a dead letter. Now that ripened economic conditions render the clause ripe, the bourgeois rulers of the land unite instinctively in smothering it, aided thereto by their false motion concerning "Commerce."

Many a bloody page of history is taken up with the narratives of the moves made by the feudal lords, once they had grown to might under the sheltering wings of the Crown, to lecture the Crown upon the "limitations of its authority." The bourgeois of America, ripened into a Plutocrat, now seeks to lecture to the Sovereignty of the Nation upon the "limitations of its authority" towards him. He did so in the unanimous reports of the Judiciary Committees of the two Houses which repudiate Art. I., Sec. 8 of the Constitution.

One of the anonymous writers to the "Miners' Magazine" speaks of "about 200 members of the S. L. P.," at the I. W. W. convention, who "proceeded to elect a credential committee," and who in other ways dominated the situation. The statement is a graphic pen-picture of the anonymous writer's state of mind. By actual count there were no more than 30 "members of the S. L. P." at the convention. The anonymous writer, no doubt one of the reactionary miners' delegates, or representatives, who had conspired and lined up with the self-convicted McCabes, Kirkpatricks and Shermans, must have been so overawed by the power of argument and the indignation of the 81 Revolutionists, made up of honorable S. P. men, no party men and only 30 S. L. P. men, that the total of 81 intrepid Revolutionists assumed to his dazed imagination the proportion of 200 men, and all of them looked to him like S. L. P. men! Thus frequently does it happen to baffled schemers. Being caught and downed, their frightened senses get into a panic, and multiply the numbers of their victorious foes.

If people can be carried away by demagoguery, Hearst will win out by a tidal wave. It is under such circumstances that the Socialist Labor Party will find its opportunity for educating the masses. There is nothing like the blatancy of the demagogue to serve as a foil for the soundness of the well-poised apostle of Socialism. Let the well aimed Arm and Hammer blows of the S. L. P. ring clear above the din of the demagogue and the squeals of the reactionist.

The Chicago police Justice, before whom were arraigned the professional sluggers, hired by the reactionary-corrupt officials whom the I. W. W. convention deposed, should be termed a "Magistrate for the Promotion of Riot." Instead of frowning upon the rioters, he lectured the I. W. W. officials on the beauties of harmony.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

AMENDMENTS I. AND II.

The first, in the order of importance, of the amendments to the constitution adopted by the recent convention of the I. W. W., are two—one changing the minimum number of members for the establishment of an Industrial Department; the other providing for the establishment of direct contact between the G. E. B. and all the locals, even where these are included in Departments. These two amendments are of deep import. Like almost all the other changes, these two were dictated by experience, and are moves toward placing the I. W. W. upon the practical revolutionary tracks laid out by the Manifesto of January, 1905.

The actual unit of organization in the I. W. W. is the Industrial Union—the national Industrial Union. A concrete illustration of the national Industrial Union will serve the purpose better than a general definition. The organization known as the Western Federation of Miners, for instance, is a national Industrial Union. Wherever ore is mined a local Industrial Union of ore mining is on foot. In and to that Union belong the smelters, millers, drivers and whatever other subdivisions there may be in the ore-mining industry. These subdivisions are not dependencies upon some central body of men, directly engaged at ore mining. The philosophy of the I. W. W. recognizes, no "dependencies" in production or among the Working Class; it sees in them all but direct co-laborers in production, divided only by the nature of their specific industry. Accordingly, the I. W. W. sees in all the men, at work in their several capacities in and around the ore mine, but direct co-laborers in ONE industry—the production of ore, divided only in the subdivisions that the nature of their specific occupations dictates. The assemblage of all such local Industrial Unions constitutes the national Industrial Union of ore mining. A general definition of the Industrial Union will be clear by the light of the above exposition. The national Industrial Union is the aggregate of the local Industrial Unions centered around a leading product of labor—the national Industrial Union of ore mining centers around the production of ore; the national Industrial Union of boot and shoe workers centers around the production of foot-wear; the national Industrial Union of railroaders, centers around the production of inter-urban transportation; the national Industrial Union of printers, centers around the mechanical production of literature; the national Industrial Union of coal mining centers around the production of coal; the national Industrial Union of steamboat workers centers around the production of transportation over the waterways; and so forth.

The local Industrial Union of any one industry holds, in the organic scheme of the Socialist Republic, the place that the geographic division of the County to-day holds in the organic scheme of capitalist Government; the assemblage of such local Industrial Unions, that is, the national Industrial Union of any one industry, in turn, holds in the organic scheme of the Socialist Republic the place now held by the purely arbitrary geographic division of the State. As, to-day, the County, in its sphere, and the State, in its sphere, so must the national Industrial Union, together with its component local Industrial Unions, enjoy complete autonomy within the province of its own internal concerns. As the aggregate of States forms, to-day, the Nation, and is the constituency of the capitalist Government, with controlling power over all in their common relations, national Industrial Unions will form the body and will be the constituency of the administration of the Socialist Republic, or Co-operative Commonwealth, with likewise controlling power over the collective whole in the relations that are common to all its parts. It follows that the future Parliament of Labor will be composed —not, as the Parliament of Capitalism is, of members chosen from geographical demarkations, but—of Representatives chosen from the national Industrial Unions. This fact, which the heaving Movement carries in its folds, and which, consciously and unconsciously the delegates to last year's convention, and more pronouncedly so the delegates to the convention of this year, divided in promoting or opposing, explains the line of cleavage between "Revolutionists" and "Reactionists." More important to the subject directly in hand—the two amendments in question—is the bearing of the office or function of the national Industrial Union upon the "Departments."

The Departmental division was a make-shift that circumstances compelled last year's convention to adopt, and that for some time to come will remain necessary. A parliament is a deliberative body. In order fitly to perform its function it needs numbers—not too many, lest it choke itself; not too few lest it fail to be representative. Hence a parliament can neither execute nor administer. The executive or administrative office is the function of a small body—capitalism has organized that body into, and has given it the name of a "Cabinet"; the American revolutionary Labor Movement, in I. W. W. convention assembled, has organized the precursor of the executive or administrative body of the Socialist Republic into, and has given it the name of a "General Executive Board." How was that General Executive Board to be chosen? How the triumphant, industrially organized Proletariat of the land will eventually chose the G. E. B. of its Parliament may be a subject of conjecture. A G. E. B., however, has to be chosen now. Last year's convention, guided by the knowledge that an executive body must consist of a limited number, hit upon the plan of lumping national Industrial Unions, that were most closely connected, into a smaller number of groups. Thus rose the "Department," and that is the excuse or justification for its existence.

Obviously the "Department" is a make-shift, a temporary shell. Whether the make-shift is at all necessary; whether it does not more harm than good; or whether the better way should be to elect the whole G. E. B. at large, from the floor of the convention, as the G. E. B. is now in part elected,—these are matters that will undoubtedly occupy the attention of I. W. W. conventions in the immediate future, when riper experience will be at command. This year's convention realized certain injuries that the Departmental system had wrought, due to the abuses that it invited. The abuses that crept in proceeded from the circumstance that not a single Department, of the three that were recognized when this year's convention met, consisted of more than one national Industrial Union. One national Industrial Union with Departmental functions, accordingly, with its own officers acting also as Departmental officers, opened the doors for a repetition upon the industrial field of the State Rights exclusiveness, to the injury of the Nation as a whole, that this country had to struggle against in its infancy. As many a State presumed to arrogate to itself autonomy, not in its own internal concerns merely, but also in matters affecting the welfare of the whole Nation, in defiance of Congress, so now were these Departmental officers found, in several instances, blocking the way to the legitimate functions of the G. E. B. over the whole organization. The malfeasances of this nature committed by the Departmental officers of the Department of Metal and Machinery Workers, and of the Transportation Department were the most glaring. For all this, the convention was not ready to adopt the drastic method of abolishing the Departmental system altogether. The course taken by the convention was to meet the evil with two amendments:

The first of these amendments merely checks the evil. Seeing that the most harmful abuses had proceeded from Departments of small membership, the convention raised the number of members needed from 3,000 to 10,000, relying upon the expectation that, by the time 10,000 members were gathered legitimately within one Department, these members would not all be of ONE, but would probably be of at LEAST TWO national Industrial Unions. Departmental officers made up of more than ONE national Industrial Union will not be so liable to incur the harmful "State's Right" selfish exclusiveness to which Departmental officers from ONE national Industrial Union would be prone.

The second amendment is a long step towards curing the evil. It consists in specific instructions to the General Secretary-Treasurer, in addition to those previously enumerated under Art. II. Sec. 4, to the effect that "he shall furnish a copy of all proceedings to each affiliated local Union, REGARDLESS OF THEIR AFFILIATION, IF ANY, WITH ANY OF THE DEPARTMENTS." This amendment brings, in a practical manner, every unit of the I. W. W. in direct touch with the central administration, the central administration with all its units, and all with each.

The two amendments make for progress, and for the fitting of the organization for the fulfillment of its mission.

Hughes is ripping up Hearst in good style. Hughes is proving that the Hearst corporations are sham and predatory concerns. What visionaries must not they be who seek relief from corporation infamies by supporting a Hearst! The issue is between the Hughes style of corporations—privately owned concerns that act as despots over the working class, and the Socialist Labor Party style of corporations—publicly owned concerns where the worker receives the full social share of his labor.

One would not believe it possible—yet it is a fact, which anyone can verify for himself by getting a copy of the papers signed and SWORN to by Chas. O. Sherman and his fellow insanes in their attempt to seize upon the offices and funds of the I. W. W.—that these gentlemen DENY that the G. E. B. called the recent convention of the I. W. W., and that they AVER "THAT NO PROVISION WAS MADE IN THE CONSTITUTION FOR CALLING SAID CONVENTION OR SUBMITTING THE SAME TO THE REFERENDUM."

Thus a body of men called to order, by Sherman himself as President of the I. W. W., in the presence of all the members of the G. E. B., on the 17th of September, 1906, at Fitzgerald's Hall, and called to order as "the second annual convention of the I. W. W,";—thus a body over which Sherman, or his appointee, presided regularly for over 12 days and was by them recognized as the convention of the I. W. W.;—thus such a body is suddenly pronounced by these gentlemen as non-existent! This is the limit of insanity. The pretence is insane; the expectation that such a pretence could hold water is insaner. But what else can be expected of conspirators who were so thoroughly scared out of their wits when they found themselves caught and convicted that they saw more than 200 men in a convention of not half the number!

To what lengths of criminality "timid" Capital will go, when it sees a prospect of a couple of hundred per cent profit, Dunning's words, often quoted in these columns, have long ago set forth. Silveira, the Cuban agent of American capitalists, contributes the latest illustration. He instigated and financed the recent Cuban "rebellion." As Dunning says, there is no law, human or divine, that Capital will not trample under foot when big profits are expected to be reaped, even to the point of endangering the capitalist's neck. Silveira is now fleeing for life.

The least said about "Anarchy" by the Republicans and Democrats the better. ANARCHY is what the revelations concerning the Standard Oil Trust are bringing out. A large corporation, defiant of the law of the land, sets up a bucket-shop sort of office in a foreign land, with a boy in charge, as the pretext for violating the law in America and do what it d——d pleases, while its chiefs drawl hymns through their noses as "God-fearing men," and go about condemning the Socialists as "disturbers of the country."—On, ye workers, into the ranks of the army of the Industrial Workers of the World, and drill yourselves to enforce the fiat of the Working Class ballot gathered under the standard of the Socialist Labor Party!

The newspaper boys of Chicago having gone on strike, and issued a series of stinging resolutions against Hearst, the New York "Evening Post" quotes and applauds the boys. Praise for workingmen on strike is a rather novel sight in the "Evening Post." The rifle diet to

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Rockefeller payment of bail in default of his appearance in court makes clear once more the superiority of wealth over law. With his billions Rockefeller can escape the law's course, where another and poorer man would be irrevocably enmeshed in its toils.

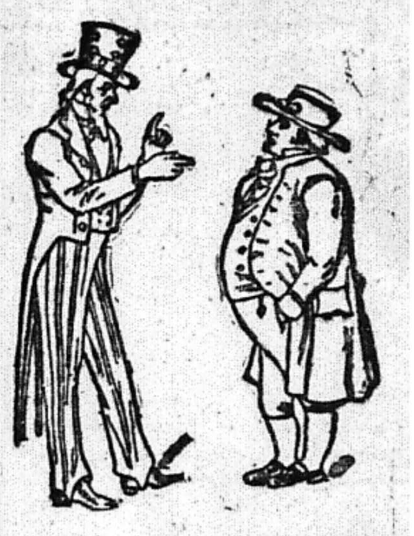
This default also brings out in vivid relief just what Rockefeller means when he prates of "reverence for our institutions; and the necessity for care lest our integrity be undermined." That means "we, the sovereign people," must reverence wealth above the law, and be cautious so that robbery by the Rockefellers may be perpetrated without any interference; nay, even criticism. Rockefeller and his class are the holy of holies and must be worshipped as such.

Workingmen's blood has been spilled in the province of Quebec in order to give the lumber-stealing and labor-exploiting capitalist lumbermen a freer hand. Without parley, the police opened fire upon innocent men, and killed two on the spot.—Score two more to the account of pure and simple Unionism.

Premier Stolypin is promising the Jews relief in the dim and distant future. If relief to the Jews is to come via the Stolypins, then even the Messiah will come in ahead in the race.

A monthly magazine asks: "Will the French volcanoes erupt again?" That is problematical; what is certain, however, is that the capitalist volcanoes will be in a state of continuous eruption during the Hughes-Hearst campaign.

"All quiet in Mexico." Was it the quiet of Warsaw?



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Hurrah for free trade! Down with the tax on sugar!

UNCLE SAM—Hurrah fiddlesticks! What do you want the tax on sugar lowered for?

B. J.—Why indeed! A pretty question! Sugar in an important article of diet, a necessity. Now then, if the tax on sugar is high, the price of sugar will be high, and the workingman whose wages are only scanty anyway, will not be able to buy the sugar he needs.

U. S.—Suppose the tax on sugar and thereupon the price of sugar were reduced. Do you know what would then result?

B. J.—Of course I do. We could then pay less for our sugar, and save the difference.

U. S.—Nixy. Under capitalism, either the cost of other commodities would be advanced to make up for the difference, or more likely, your wages would be cut. Either way you would no better off.

B. J.—How does that come about?

U. S.—Very simply. Under capitalism, the share of wealth that the workingmen enjoys depends upon the law of wages, which you know is regulated by the cost of production, just as with any other merchandise. Lower the cost of necessaries of labor, and it follows the price of labor will sink proportionally. Lower taxes, lower the cost of necessaries of labor, consequently, low taxes will send still lower down the percentage of the share that Labor will keep under this capitalist system, of the fruit of its toil.

Say that the workingman needs just one loaf of bread to live. If that loaf of bread costs five cents, his wages must be five cents; he produces one hundred cents' worth of wealth, out of that he received the five cents for the loaf, and the employer keeps ninety-five cents profits.

Say the cost of the loaf is raised to twenty-five cents because of a tax of twenty cents on it. The cost of Labor now becomes twenty-five cents and his wages must rise to that point or he dies. What is the situation? The worker produces one hundred cents, receives twenty-five cents as wages; he is no better off than before, because that twenty-five cents can only pay for one loaf, just as the five cents did before. But the employer only keeps seventy-five cents profits, whereas before he made ninety-five cents; who paid the taxes ,you or he?

B. J.—He, by Jericho!

U. S.—And say that taxation is lowered and the loaf costs only one cent. Will you be in twenty-four cents? No. As the cost of labor has come down to one cent, one cent will have to be your wages, while the employer will then make ninety-nine cents profits. Are you in either case better off or worse?

B. J.—(smiting himself on the forehead)—In no way. Heavens, how those reformers have played me for a sucker!

U. S.—No doubt, they have.

B. J.—All their jabber about Labor being crushed by taxes was bunco!

U. S.—Nothing else. By understanding that Labor is robbed in the shop, the voter will devote his energies to vote himself into the possession of the shop; he will not be caught in the trap of the lie that HE pays the taxes; he will not be the cat's-paw for "reformers" and other capitalist swindlers. That is why it is so important to emphasize the fact that, under this capitalist system, Labor does not pay the taxes, but they are paid out of that part of the product of Labor that the working class is robbed of anyhow by the capitalist class.

B. J.—(as mad as he can stick)—The first reformer or heeler who talks taxation to me will get his nose punched.

U. S.—Won't do him any harm.

Lewis Nixon was the temporary and permanent chairman of the Hearst Democratic convention. Who is Nixon? This sponsor of labor-lover Hearst is the setter-up of the Shipbuilding Trust. According to the Census the average wage in the shipbuilding industry has gone down since 1880, when it was $595, to $530 now. The difference between Hearst and Hughes is the difference between a footpad in ambush and a bold buccaneer.

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

ROUSING AGITATION RESULTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People—I send you this so that the comrades in the States will know that I have not gone to sleep here. I spoke on Sunday evening, August 20th, at an open air meeting. The meeting was an interesting one. About 300 people were present. I got 66 yearly subs. to the Weekly People; 12 subs. to the Industrial Worker; 1 to the German paper; $3 for Socialist books; 96 cents for postage for literature, and 5 applications for membership to the I. W. W. As I am to remain in Alaska this winter you shall hear from me from time to time.

Yours for the freedom of the wage slaves,

Carl Starkenberg.

Fairbanks, Alaska, September 3.

WILLIAMS IN CALIFORNIA.

To the Daily and Weekly People—We are not writing to give you news—it is too old—but to give you a few facts that, if written later, would be history.

B. H. Williams, Socialist Labor Party National Organizer, paid Tuolumne County a much needed visit. Commencing at Tuolumne on August 31st, he delivered eight speeches in less than a week. The other places visited are Sonora, Chinese, Soulsbyville, and Angels. He left behind $9 worth of pamphlets, five subs. for The People, and one for the Industrial Worker.

The results are not encouraging if one leaves circumstances out of consideration. This county was out of the path of railways till five or six years ago, and the people are now beginning to feel the full effects of the grind of the capitalist regime. But they seem to be like one with a nightmare, who knows he has it but can't wake up. For instance, here in Tuolumne, a sawmill and mining town of about 1,000 inhabitants, we have lately organized an I. W. W. local. There are only twenty-three members and no prospects of its growing fast in the near future. One can see other hopeful signs throughout the county but the darkness of class-unconsciousness is still impenetrable.

Yours for the cause,

E. M. Scanavino,

J. B. Ferguson.

Carters, October 1, 1906.

HEARST, STRIKE BREAKER.

To the Daily and Weekly People—On the occasion of the yardmen and switchmen's strike on the New York and New Haven Railroad, two years ago, Mr. Hearst's "Journal" placed advertisements in large print for men to work in these yards. The strike was partly broken. I asked several Hearst spouters among the railroaders what they thought of their strike breaker and if they expected such a pro-capitalist sheet to change their deplorable condition? Their answer was that "comercial interests" had demanded these advertisements printed!

Even if Hearst should be elected over Hughes, the corporation lawyer, the workers have nothing to expect from it but poverty and murder.

"Organize and vote with your class."

Alban J. Boland.

Jersey City, N. J., October 8.

COLUMBUS IN LINE FOR UNITY.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Columbus has lined up with the progressive cities of the country and held a Socialist Unity Conference this afternoon at the A. F. of L. Assembly Hall, on East Town street. The conference was effected by the action of the Socialist Labor Party in sending a letter to the Socialist party asking that body to fix a date for a unity mass conference on the basis of the New Jersey Unity Conference. The meeting was called to order at the close of the regular business meeting of the Socialist party local and about an hour was given to the consideration of Socialist Unity. It developed that the purpose of the conference had strong support in the Socialist party branch.

The discussion of the subject soon focused on the Trades Union question and the I. W. W. was given such clear, vigorous and intelligent support from the Socialist party side as to be clearly evident that the Socialist party has been transformed and runaway from the leaders of a short time back.

The German branch reported to the conference their action favoring the Unity move.

At the close of the discussion a motion was adopted asking the S. P., the S. L. P., and the German body to elect a committee to draft resolutions and call the conference in session when such resolutions were ready to be submitted for action.

O. F.

Columbus, O., October 7.

A WARNING TO ALL.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Kindly advise me through your valuable paper what you would do if you were in my position.

Nearly a month ago a representative of a publishing company talked me up to this proposition: As soon as I paid my first $10 monthly installment they would deliver to me a set of books 46 in number and when the full amount $174 was paid they would send me a deed for two lots in West Norwood. I accepted the offer and made a first payment.

Last Sunday I went to West Norwood and found out the lots were not worth a cent to me, and the books that I received also did not satisfy me. Please let me know through your paper (this Saturday if possible) if they can make me pay the remainder of the $174 if I return the books.

With many thanks in advance for your advice, I am,

Very truly yours,

G. J.

Jersey City, October 9.

[More than once similar letters have come to this office, and the warning was given to avoid all such agreements. Publishing concerns that offer real estate, or such matter, as inducements for purchasing their publications are in 99 cases out of 100 swindle concerns. The publications are worthless, the real estate a snare and a delusion. "G. J." should return the books, demand his first installment back, and declare the contract void on the ground of false representations.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

JUSTICE TO WHOM JUSTICE IS DUE.

To the Daily and Weekly People—The reference by General Secretary Wm. E. Trautmann, in his report to the second I. W. W. convention, to the effect that the work done for the organization in this city, which has been so successful, was the work of the S. T. & L. A. members, should include the many members of the S. P., and others formerly connected with the Trades Assembly. These men, convinced of the correctness of industrial unionism, due to the high development of capitalism here, never ceased their efforts in fighting the batle of the working class on the economic field, and cut all lines connecting with old pure and simple craftism.

While it is true that the distribution of literature in the past by the members of the S. T. & L. A. aided in clearing the minds of the workers, still we cannot forget the strike of 1902, which was an industrial strike and the greatest object lesson the workers could have of the development of capitalism forcing the recognition of a common interest, irrespective of occupation. The work done by the S. P. and others was the real constructive work; the S. T. & L. A. members always supporting them in their every move.

To the members of the S. P. and the other workers who have aided the great industrial movement here, we cheerfully pay this tribute of Justice.

M. Molloy, Max Stern, J. E. Wallace, H. Kruse and H. Gunn, former members of L. A. 337, S. T. & L. A.

Schenectady, N. Y., October 6.

AS TO THE I. W. W. CONVENTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People—I was intending to write a letter to The People on the above subject when I received the Daily People of Sunday, October 7; which contained Comrade De Leon's editorial on "The Great I. W. W. Convention." The editorial contained this passage, which I quote from it:

"When I left New York for the convention, I left with confidence in Sherman, and with the belief that I would make his renomination speech. It was a personal sorrow to me to discover what I did discover at Chicago. A reverencer of FACTS, I had no choice but bow down to the damnable FACTS that crowded upon me, although it grieved me to the heart."

Upon reading this, the spell that overcame me after reading Comrade De Leon's "confession of faith" just before the convention of last year, stood out before me. I saw then in the distance as through a mist these facts:

I saw the pure and simple political Socialist, the non-political Industrial Unionist, the Anarchist, the Labor Fakir—I saw them all in their last stage, clamoring to ride the backs of the workers; and I saw the clear-cut, well grounded revolutionists trying to organize the workers into an organization such as set forth by the Manifesto.

I saw these opposing and conflicting elements standing before the workers. I perceived the contradiction. The word "Impossible" was stamped upon my brain. Grief overcame me at that time. Hence my criticism of De Leon's letter last year.

Days of study, nights of restlessness followed. The agony I passed through is indescribable. Then came the convention of last year, and the organization was launched. Impatiently I waited for the constitution. At last it came. My grief turned into rage. My wife inquired what was the matter. Picking up that constitution I read, and walked the floor. Fighting against rage and sorrow mixed, I read it through carefully, and saw a fighting chance in the next convention to make another and better constitution. The Labor Fakir and Grafter rose before me. Determined to battle with them I buckled on my armor. Being opposed to a General President the autocratic power the constitution gave him was sickening to me.

In October, 1905, for the first time I saw and heard C. O. Sherman, and pronounced him the very man that would misuse that power. My judgment was correct, for in less than one month the blows began to fall, and the fight began. I soon learned that plans had already been laid to mold the I. W. W. into another fakir-led organization. The convention of this year was my hope, and when at last the call came, and I was elected as a delegate, I rejoiced.

From July, 1905, to September, 1906, was the longest fourteen months of my life.

When I left St. Louis for the convention, it was with a determination to do away with the office of General President and make such other changes as would rid the I. W. W. of all fakirs and grafters, and setting the organization on a revolutionary basis.

Upon reaching Chicago my joy was multiplied, for from all parts of the country, like as a spontaneous uprising, came delegates with the same purpose. Never in the history of the downtrodden proletariat was a more compact demonstrative revolutionary force lined up, so powerful that, as Comrade De Leon says, the reactionists were forced to convict themselves out of their own mouths. (Let everyone get the stenographic report.)

I have not quoted De Leon, or referred to his letter of one year ago, to criticize him, but he will agree with me when I say that it is as impossible for him to get into the shoes of a downtrodden proletarian, as it is impossible for me to fill the position in the labor movement he is filling, and this accounts for his not being able to see through a Sherman until the facts are brought forth. But here let me say, when those facts are brought forward, Daniel De Leon has always stood side by side with the proletariat, and in this second I. W. W. convention he made the fight of his life. I believe I am expressing the conviction of each and every delegate in attendance, including those deposed and bolting ones, that with the adjournment of this convention, De Leon's worth to the labor movement (which can never be estimated) will rapidly gain prominence, while the abuse heaped upon him in the past will fade away more rapidly.

And now comrades and fellow workers, in conclusion, the I. W. W. is on the footing we desired it to be. With proper care and attention in a few short years it will be full grown.—Look, the goal is just ahead. See, the inscription, the prophetic words of our faithful whiteheaded comrade—DEATH TO THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM OF INHUMANITY.

W. W. Cox.

St. Louis, Mo., October 9, 1906.

ON THE PICKET LINE.

To the Daily and Weekly People—After two weeks spent in the strongholds of the Socialist party in New Jersey, I cannot say that unity is either possible or desirable. It is composed of the ruin and wreckage of craft unionism, the mental cripples of the middle class and the outcasts of the revolutionary movement. Amidst all this debris there is some good revolutionary timber which is beginning to rub the dust out of its eyes.

At Camden I bearded the lion in his den, where I met two comrades (?) from Philadelphia. One of these had been at the first I. W. W. convention. He said that De Leon "ruled that convention." He admitted the S. P. men in that convention were five to one S. L. P. and that only indicated its revolutionary character. He said that Coates was a true union and an S. P. man but that he was downed by the S. L. P. Again his attention was called to the preponderance of S. P. men and he admitted that Coates had the floor for the best part of two days making of himself the laughing stock of the convention. But, he said, it was a most masterly effort and was only lost to the world through the "wicked machinations of the S. L. P.," who wished to "gain power through the I. W. W." When told that political power would be the end of the S. L. P. matters being handed over to the economic body so that it might proceed to administer the affairs of production he was somewhat puzzled.

He then said it was plain that the S. L. P. wanted to dominate because the members of every I. W. W. local that he knew of soon became S. L. P. men, I told him that was quite natural because the economic body must project its own political party, must set up and defend its own political party. Well, he believed that and made a speech on the floor of the convention in favor of the I. W. W. setting up its own political party and De Leon opposed it. Did he say anything against it. "No; but he turned around and looked at me." I have often read in novels of persons being withered by a look, but this is the first occurrence I ever heard of in real life.

Anyway, he said that De Leon was the idol of the S. L. P. and the S. L. P. was just like him disrupters of the labor movement; that on various occasions they had offended members of the working class, had disabled them and had even fought the W. F. M. before it became an integral part of the I. W. W. in its fights against the mine owners. I pressed him for dates. Then he wanted to know if I would put up five dollars for the S. P. campaign if he would prove out of the column of The People that the S. L. P. had fought the W. F. M. I said yes, and here are your comrades for proof, now trot out evidence. Well, he couldn't remember the dates but he was sure if I would consult the files of The People I would find it. Much more was said and on every point I pressed him for proof, but I was referred to some person or persons in Philadelphia, the names of which are in my possession. At the close of the argument one comrade, S. P. man, said that he believed, on the whole, that he liked the position of the S. L. P. better than that of the S. P.

The wrecks of the movement are to a man opposed to the I. W. W. and in favor of the defunct A. F. of L. I must say there are some men who are soon going to leave the mental wreckage of the S. P. and join the S. L. P. I laid the whole matter of the findings of the convention and the subsequent clubbing of St. John before Oliver Troth, who is the central figure in the S. P. here. He is a man to be pitied. He actually thinks the S. P. is teaching Socialism and yet he promised me that he would do everything in his power for any organizer sent into this field acting for the I. W. W. He hopes that the I. W. W. is the real body of labor but he is as yet a doubting Thomas. Much patience must be exercised with the Thomases of the movement. Not that I think Mr. Troth is in the labor movement, as I told him he is entirely outside the movement.

That evening October 10 I laid the whole matter of the deposing the president, Sherman, et al., before the seven or eight members who were at the headquarters. Told them of the slugging of St. John by the Sherman-Mahoney-McCabe crew. Gave them St. John's address in order that they might verify the reports sent to The People. They said they had nothing to do with the I. W. W. Nothing to do with the fights of the I. W. W. That many members of the S. P. were opposed to the I. W. W. and one said that the account sounded very much that of years ago in New York. I asked him what he knew of that struggle. Well, he said, a fellow from New York told him all about it. I then took my leave by telling them that every revolutionist should boil at the slugging of St. John.

There is not one revolutionary throb in the Camden Local of the S. P. They are fairly on record. Mr. Troth will not deny that I laid the whole matter before him. I believe he would join the I. W. W. if he could. His economic condition prevents. He is in the wholesale produce business. My impression of the man is that he wishes to do something for the cause and realizes to a certain extent his false position. As for the S. P. body it does not, nor cannot in anyway represent labor.

So much for unity. Revolutionists can find only one place in which to unite and that place is in the militant S. L. P.

Theo. Bernine.

Camden, N. J., October 11.

GEORGE WOKER.

To the Daily and Weekly People—I have just received a letter telling me of the death of Comrade George Woker on September 16, at the City and County Hospital in San Francisco from typhoid fever.

The news comes as the greatest surprise. We saw Comrade Woker last on August 25th. He was well then, though for some time he had been complaining of "rheumatism." Since then he seemed to be lost to the world. We inquired of others for him and others inquired of us but when no one knew where he was we always concluded by saying, "Well, he must have gone to sea again." He had been speaking about it for some time. The letter I have received only states that a comrade looking over the death columns in a daily paper found the name of George Woker and upon inquiry found it to be our comrade. The outbreak of the fever must have taken him suddenly and severely as he communicated with no one.

All the relations of Comrade Woker are in Germany. About a year and a half ago he left San Francisco and went to Germany for a visit to his folks. On returning to America he stayed in New York for some time but soon after the San Francisco earthquake he returned here. The bad sanitary conditions of the city may have been the direct cause of Comrade Woker's sudden illness and death.

Olive M. Johnson.

Fruitvale, Cal., September 29, 1906.

THE WORKERS AND WAGE SLAVERY

Fellow Wage Workers and Citizens:

The Working Class is that part of the population which has nothing but its labor-power, and whose members, in order to apply that labor-power, must sell themselves for short or long periods to the class which owns the means of production, namely the Capitalist Class. That the individual laborer is legally at liberty to change his individual master at any time, does not alter the fact that the working class is virtually owned by the capitalist class. In former times, the ownership of men by others was called slavery. This was formally abolished. However, the fact remains that we are slaves to him who pays our wages, so-called wage slaves.

On the other hand the fact that the capitalist class can not exist without the working class gives the latter some power, which is increased in prportion as they organize into Unions. Some Unions wield such a power that they could beat their masters almost any time. Deceived by this power the workers repudiated the idea of being slaves. However, this power is being steadily diminished by the introduction of machinery into the process of production, whereby production as well as the supply of labor-power is multiplied. The effect of this could only be offset by destroying the superfluous number of workingmen. But as such a drastic measure is beyond consideration it is certain that, before long, the fact that we are wage slaves will be brought home to even the most conservative of the workers.

Wage slavery is wrong, as wrong as chattel slavery. Besides this, the struggle going on between the wage slaves and the capitalists, must and will end sooner or later with the abolition of the Wages System. To accomplish this, workingmen must join a Union of their class, with the determination to stop at nothing short of exterminating every kind of exploitation. While we are thus collecting our Might through the Industrial Organization, and while it is especially true in this country that Might goes before Right, however, the fact remains that Might coupled with Right is still more effective.

As the laws of this country demand that those dissatisfied with its government express themselves on Election Day, the farseeing members of the working class organized long ago the Socialist Labor Party, as a protest and a means to overthrow the Wages System. Therefore, if we are dissatisfied with being wage slaves—and we must be so if we claim to be men—let us rally on Election Day and declare war on the Wages System, by casting our ballot for the Socialist Labor Party.

No other party stands in protest against and for the overthrow of that system. Municipal Ownership, as advocated by Hearst and hinted at by the mouthpieces of the Socialist party, will not eliminate wage slavery, but intensify it. The capitalists know that and therefore a vote for the Socialist Labor Party is the only one that can be recognized by them as a protest and a blow against wage slavery. Vote for the Socialist Labor Party.

A. Metzler.

Rochester, N. Y.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

C./C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—First—The true artist never is a Knave. He may have weaknesses. But these never partake of turpitude.

Second—The judgment that is reliable may be disappointed in men, but that judgment will ever be found to have taken a position that can be readily reversed when fuller information compels reversal. Such judgment never goes beyond the safety point. Mistaken though we were in Sherman, our mistaken opinion never led to an action that was irretrievably harmful.

J. F., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Apply to Labor News, 2-6 New Reade street, this city, for classified catalogue of books. That will furnish systematic course of reading on Socialism. Why S. P. papers do not recommend our translations of Sue's books? Because the S. P. papers are A. F. of L. first, and Socialists afterwards. They would break a leg sooner than contribute to acquaint their readers with S. L. P. literature. They need dupes, and dupes must be held in ignorance. The S. L. P. says: "Read everything; think; only then are you fit for the ranks of the militants."

H. M. S., CHAMPAIGN, ILL.—First—Child-labor flourishes in the textile industries more than in any other industry. It is prevalent in all. It is least in the professional services; next highest in the domestic and personal services; higher still in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits; highest of all in agriculture.

Second—The approximate total number of children, 10-15 years of age, at work in 1900, was 1,750,178. Since 1890, the number of children, 10-14 years of age, at work, rose from 603,-013 to 1,197324 in 1900.

This blot on our civilization may be gauged by the following few details:

In 1900, there were at work 105,710 boys and 36,571 girls of ten years;

119,690 boys and 39,170 girls of 11 years;

163,807 boys and 57,717 girls of 12 years.

Next question next week.

J. A. S., BISBEE, ARIZ.—Your letter to "Miners' Magazine" is placed on file. We shall first afford that paper full time. If, notwithstanding your being a member of the Western Federation of Miners, of which that paper is the organ, it suppresses your voice, then we shall publish the letter. Courtesy demands that that paper be first afforded full time; wisdom dictates that it place itself entirely in the wrong, by suppressing the voice of its constituencies, before The People afford that constituency asylum.

M. M., DETROIT, MICH.—If the McCabe-Sherman riots are a justification of your opposition to the I. W. W., then you should not have been in the S. L. P. before July 10, 1899, when the Kangaroos rioted. If riots in the I. W. W. are conclusive against the I. W. W., then riots in the S. L. P. must be equally conclusive against the S. L. P. The McCabe-Sherman riots were quelled in short order by the I. W. W. That is proof positive that your opposition to the I. W. W. was ill advised, and your prophecies without foundation.

P. T., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The Editor of The People appreciates your good opinion of him in rejecting as a tissue of falsehoods the utterances about him published by the Chicago "Record-Herald" of the 7th instant as an interview with Charles O. Sherman. But we would ask you, Why at all bother about the yelpings of whipped conspirators?

C. A. P., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—It is clear from your forty-four wide, long and closely written pages that you proceed from two theories—first, that Justice and other good things are the foundation of government; second, that the land still is the only groundwork of social institutions. Both theories are false. Material conditions are the foundation of government; as to land, another growth, Capital, stands between it and the people. It is the capitalist who to-day rules America, not the landlord.

G. F., SPOKANE, WASH.—It is not capitalism that compels representative government. Wherever masses take a hand in matters common to them, representative government is imperative. The power of the masses to control their representatives is to-day weak, due to the next to impossibility of obtaining true referendum returns. The bulk of the people abstain from such votes. They do so owing to the circumstance that the matters referred to them are too involved to decide. Under Socialism the representatives can be held under strict control, because under Socialism there will be no laws for conflicting interests. Under Socialism the "laws" will be merely statistical of the wealth producible, and hours of work necessary. All other matters will be equally simple and concrete.

R. M., BERKLEY HEATH, ENGLAND—We have not seen the Laborite Member of Parliament J. Ramsay Macdonald's book in which he makes out Marx "the last of the Utopians." Should like to see that effort. Let's have it.

E. F., BOSTON, MASS.—Gompersism moves in thought currents that have no more logical order than the movement of the clouds.

S. A. S., NEW YORK—You have been misinformed on the contents of McConnell's letter, reporting Debs' last spring's meeting in Pittsburg.

R. W., WALLSEND, AUSTRALIA—The letter from John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, addressed to P. Bowling, President of the Colliery Employes' Federation of your country, and published in the clipping from the Newcastle, New South Wales, "Morning Herald," is a deliberate misstatement of the facts. The fact is that the "strike" was a fizzle. Mark A. Hanna, the American capitalist who guided Mitchell heretofore, being dead, Mitchell acted throughout like a chicken without a head. The presidents of the railroad companies, all of whom are leading mine magnates, tossed Mitchell in a blanket. His helplessness, in trying to make it appear, as, under Hanna's guidance he formerly succeeded in doing, that he was accomplishing something for the miners, was increased by the circumstance that this year his own rank and file was getting onto him, and was turning to the new organization of the Industrial Workers of the World. With the aid of the traitor officials, whom the I. W. W. convention deposed and threw out, Mitchell succeeded in preventing a stampede of coal miners into the I. W. W. His pals being removed, he is at the end of his tether there also. But that was the sum total of his success. His letter is a lie from beginning to end. The strike fizzled into nothing.

D. F. R., LYNN, MASS.—The affair happened two years ago. One Boudin—the gentleman's name frequently appears as a shining star in the "Worker" and other pure and simple political Socialist publications—being at the time a candidate for Judge on the Volkszeitung, or Socialist Party ticket in this city, appeared as the notary public on certain law papers in which a firm of employers applied for an injunction against their employes, shirtmakers. The lawyer of the employer had offices together with the said Boudin. The said Boudin tried to disclaim responsibility on the plea that, although he is a lawyer in the same office with the lawyer who got up the injunction papers, he is not a partner (!) When asked how he came to affix his notarial name and seal, and whether he signs and seals documents without reading them, he tried to get out of that by getting deeper into the mire: he claimed that it was—his clerk who signed his, Boudin's, name (!)

M. P. H., BUTTE, MONT.—The anonymous correspondent to the "Miners' Magazine" must have been badly scared. When he said in that magazine's issue of the 4th of this month that "about 200 members of the S. L. P." elected a credential committee, etc., he simply saw double. The whole convention did not consist of half that number of delegates. The roll of the convention shows only 94 delegates. As far as S. L. P. and S. P. are concerned, they, with only 2 exceptions were there as I. W. W. men regardless of party. The 2 exceptions were Sherman, who only recently joined the S. P., and Hahnnemann of New York, also S. P., who went into the convention as reporter for the Volkszeitung and is now Sherman's secretary. Only these two party men, both S. P., raised the party cry. A careful computation, with the roll in hand, shows 22 Reactionists. That leaves 72 Revolutionists. Of these, 29 were actual members of the S. L. P. That leaves 43 other Revolutionists, made up of S. P. men and no-party men. St. John is an S. P. man, Ryan a no-party man, Heslewood an S. P. man.

E. K., NEW YORK—What with pressing election matters and the avalanche of I. W. W. matter, the publication of which is imperative, communications regarding the Unity Club will be laid over until after election—especially when their length, as in your instance, renders them prohibitive for the immediate present. They will "keep" till after the campaign, when

(Continued on page 6.)

WOMAN'S FIELD

DEADENING EFFECT OF THE MODERN BATTLE FOR LIFE ON WOMAN'S IDEALS—SOCIALISM THE REGENERATOR.

[For The People, by Rhoda M. Brooks.]

"You don't mean to tell me that woman's ideals of man would be affected by Socialism, do you?" asked a bright little workingwoman.

Why, of course they would, and here are some of the whys of the case.

Every woman, be she maid, wife or widow has an ideal man. It does not matter if the man a woman has married has left tenderness behind with courtship; or if he swears at her and scorns her ideal, she still clings to the belief that somewhere in the world there must exist her ideal man. This is what the past has handed down to woman, and even brains do not always weed tares out from her heart. But thank heaven, woman is no longer an intellectual babe to be kept on watered milk!

Now, how do present economic conditions affect woman's ideals? If she is out in the working world she need not be too open eyed to discover that the kernel of business is rotten, and business lies are so common no one takes account of them. She sees, at first with horror, that this is a cut-throat system under which anything is permissible that makes one "get on" or keeps him out of jail. She is keen enough to see that the necessity of this competition eats into the morals until its dry rot spreads like an incurable leprosy. The shock of all this affects her ideals until she has to re-adjust her supreme one whom she imagines exists. Naturally this lowers her standards and she sets up lower ones in their places. So she becomes tainted with the same disease that is corroding the morals of the world. She, too, becomes callous and soon ceases to expect men to be more than the business methods demand, machines to either grind out dollars and cents, or to make some one else grind them out for the master-class. Every woman can see this is a deplorable state of affairs.

The remedy?

There can be but one and that must be radical and sure. It must be a complete revolution of the entire business system. Competition corrupts without regard to sex or character. To live one has to use the lowest methods of one's lowest competitor. This is a truism which hardly needs repeating. Women without number have become hardened and lost their sense of right and wrong under the tuition of such Necessity.

The mothers who takes their children to Sunday School once in seven days, send them out six other days each week to have them instructed that the Sunday School "Shalt not" is mere words, not to be heeded outside the Church. This is a prime way to teach them hypocrisy, lying, cheating and all forms of evil that undermine the morals. Can you wonder that boys and girls learn to deceive almost as soon as they have cut their eye teeth? Is not that the trend of worldly instruction to-day? Then why not look for the real remedy and having found it, work for its application to save the morals and purity of your dearest?

Socialism is the revolution which can and will heal the ulcer that is spreading so rapidly. Women may close their eyes to the true state of things and say, "it is not true," "I don't believe it," but that proves no more than the hiding of the ostrich's head makes it impossible for him to be seen and shot from the rear. A brainless head is easily hidden and what we do not want to believe is easily denied, but neither form of stupidity is any argument to change facts.

Socialism is the remedy, oh women of to-day, and it alone will bring back your ideal man. Do not deceive yourself. The money getter has no tenderness; he will not be what you may dream him when you live by his side day after day; he will not make your life the joy you have hoped, nor make a good father to your children. He has a warped moral nature and it will pervert everything that comes into his life or stands in his way.

No, "reform" is not what is needed. Do not let any one mislead you. There was once a woman who was very fond of grapes, she ate quantities of them, but it was always the skins she devoured while she threw the lucious pulp away. "Reform" is the skin of the grapes and the pulp is the lucious part that is stowed away in the pocket of the man whose only ideals are to "stand next."

Socialism means almost more to woman than to man individually. It is the condition which will draw man closer to the finer things of life and separate him from the animal which still hampers him and which to some extent infects woman's life, be she ever so noble and refined.

"As the husband is the wife is,
"Thou are mated to a clown,
"And the grossness of his nature
"Will have weight to drag thee down."

Think of it, there is hardly a crime committed which is not done for gain, money mostly. Murder, arson, theft, whiskey selling, everything you can name that tears down the morals, is the tool for gain. Woman, arouse and see what this means, you can help correct it, and once you know the truth, the responsibility lies heavy upon you and the wrong is yours if you do not work to bring about better things for the world.

Olive Shriner in her "Dreams" depicts woman as a camel lying in the desert, because of the burdens upon her. A little way off, but fastened to her by a cord, stands man. Neither see that until the woman can arise will it be possible for the man to go forward. She struggles and finally gets upon her knees, but that is not sufficient, she must be able to stand.

That is a lesson which conveys much truth. Socialism will bring woman to her feet and then man can go forward in great strides. Every movement has had to have a mother, and sometimes the whole sex has combined to hold that honored name. This should be the case in the warfare which right is making in the name of Socialism. If woman believes, she would work, work, work, never ceasing and never being dicouraged. If she does not understand, she should seek for wisdom and then know what her reasons are for repudiating this great boon which make her ideals possible and which will put her on the plane where she can look into man's eye and see therein whether she has builded up a creature of imagination, or whether man himself has not sprung into full stature under conditions that make it possible for ideals to become realities when a higher standard than dollars and cents obtain.

It is a fight of immorality against morals, treachery against sincerity, manhood against the brute, plenty against starvation, virtue against crime, and all the ideals of womanhood against the debasing things that are incident to the capitalistic system. Is the battle not worth fighting, you women who believe in ideals? Are you weaklings or woman of strength and courage? Take up the gauge that capitalism throws down, and wage such a fight for right as will once again prove that woman is the moral strength of the world.

LETTER-BOX

(Continued from page 2.)

the Unity Question will assume practical importance.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—The thoughtfulness, of promptly furnishing this office with the originals, or copies, of the silly circulars issued by Sherman and his fellow deposed officers, is appreciated. No further originals, or copies, need be sent. We have of these fully a score now, from East and West, North and South.

A. B., CLEVELAND, O.—There was no Flashlight article by Comrade De Leon since the New Castle celebration. Neither did the Comrade say in any article that the "Toledo Socialist" was dead. You have got things mixed up. As a matter of fact the "Toledo Socialist" has ceased to exist. The paper, that has since been set up by Titus in Caldwell, as the "Idaho Socialist," is no more the "Toledo Socialist," and no less, than the "Toledo Socialist," in which also Titus had a hand, was that gentleman's previous venture, the "Seattle Socialist."

CH. S. AND OTHERS, PITTSBURG, PA.—The rotten contract of the A. F. of L. capmakers will be found in the "Industrial Worker" of January and February; also in Daily People of last July 4. The "Federationist" of the time, after long yelling "Lie!" had to make lame and damaging admissions.

J. B., SALT LAKE, UTAH; E. S., KALAMAZOO, MICH.; A. R., FALL RIVER, MASS.; V. S., KALAMAZOO, MICH.; J. L., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; J. H. R., NEW ORLEANS, LA.; F. R., BUCKHANNON, W. VA.; D. B. L., CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.; H. J. B., FLORENCE, COLO.; T. H., COCHOCTON, O.; L. B. A., OLEAN, N. Y.; T. R., CHICAGO, ILL.; A. S. M., EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.; E. J. C., DULUTH, MINN.—Matter received.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

THE LANDED ARISTOCRACY AS SEEN IN NEW YORK STATE—"KEEP OFF."

There is a phase of the class struggle, that seems to be forgotten by the writers and speakers of the Socialist Labor Party, and which if taken up and used effectually against the Capitalist class would weaken their hold on the young American, who is fortunate enough to be born in the country or who happens to live there. I refer to the phase expressed in the sign "Private Property, no hunting, fishing or trespassing on these premises under penalty of the law. $10 Reward will be given to any one giving evidence, leading to the conviction of any person shooting or fishing on these premises." This is indeed a sign of the times, and wherever you go outside the city, you find this sign. The property owners have a law on the statute Book of the State of New York, which reads as follows: "Chapter 543, Laws of 1901. No person shall take or disturb fish, bird or game on any private park or private lands or trespass thereon for that purpose, after notice as prescribed in this act. A person who violates any provision of this article is guilty of a misdeamor and shall be subject to EXEMPLARY DAMAGES not exceeding twenty-five dollars for each trespass committed in addition to the actual damage sustained."

I was born in Westchester County and lived on a farm until I was twenty-one years and never saw a sign "Keep Off." The farmers of those days were human beings, not Hogs as are the property owners of to-day and a person could cross lots any place he felt like it, and fish in any stream, or shoot birds in any fields or woods (in season) and there were no question asked. It was supposed to be every American Citizen's right in this "free country." The birds and fish were supposed to be free to any one who could catch them, but now, things have changed, there is a landed aristocracy in America. The Capitalist, who has robbed the wage workers in the Factory, Railroad, or Mine, has invested a million or two in farms, so that where there were twenty farmers twenty years ago there is now only one farmer, and every one of them have signs posted every few rods along the public highways warning the young Americans to "Keep Off." And the Young American doesn't like it. He hates the private owner of that property almost as much as the Irish or Rusian Peasant hates the Feudal Landlord, and some days he goes gunning for the private owners of those signs. The farmer's boy has few pleasures, about his only pleasure is hunting and fishing, and that has now been cut off by the private monopolist. The country roads are far apart and if there happens to be a good hunting ground, not owned by a private hog, he may have to walk miles out of his way, he can't go "cross lots any more," to get to it and then he may finds signs on the trees "Keep Off." The rich man has got the privilage from the farmer, who wouldn't sell his farm, to post the farm. All of the good points along the ocean or bays from Maine to Florida are owned by private persons or private clubs. In a conversation with a Shinnecock Indian Guide, he told me there was not a good point for duck or goose shooting in Suffolk County, L. I. that was not owned by some private hog and the only way he got a chance to shoot, was to work for them, for wages. They have stolen all the land of the Shinnecock Indian except about 400 acres and the Indians expect them to pass a law at any time to take that away from them. There is a reservation of parasites at Southhampton, near the Indian reservation, of about 100 mansions near the ocean, that is kept in a very beautiful condition, by wage slaves. The streets, hedges, lawns and gardens are very beautiful, but the class that make them so, dare not step their foot on the private property after they get through, without a peremit from the parasite owners. They have a club there and one of the qualifications to membership is that no person, who is engaged in any business can be a member, you must be a complete parasite, or you can't get in. They monopolize all the beautiful spots in the world and they only tolerate the working class when they are producing wealth for them, or when they are playthings, "Ballet Girls," etc.; or personal servants. And yet we find the working men organized in Craft Unions with Capitalist officers to perpetuate the system of wage slavery for the producers and parasitism for the private owner of everything beautiful.

Workers of the World unite. Stop working for the parasites. Take and hold all that you have produced. Drive the capitalists out of every factory, mine, railroad, farm, and steamship. Drive them out of every legislative hall, state capital or national capitol, police headquarters, court house and school house. Stop fighting each other to please your masters. If you must fight anybody fight your enemy, your masters, their labor leaders, their politicians, their generals, their intellectual prostitutes, the editors and managers of the privately owned newspaper. Stop voting capitalist tickets. Stop paying dues into the American Federation of Labor. Stop booming Enemies, like Hearst, Bryan, and Roosevelt. Educate your own class, agitate for your own interest, organize in the only labor organization of the Working Class, The I. W. W. and the only political organization of the working class in America, The Socialist Labor Party.

Joseph H. Sweeny.

Yonkers, N. Y., September 27.

VOICES FROM MEN

[THE BELOW FROM FRED. W. HESLEWOOD TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MINERS' MAGAZINE" IS PREMONITORY OF THE "WRATH TO COME."]

Chicago, October 11, 1906.

Mr. John O'Neill, Editor of "Miners' Magazine," Room 3, Pioneer Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Comrade: In our magazine of October 4th, there is a lengthy article from Charles Mahoney, Acting President of the Western Federation of Miners (although his name is not signed to it), giving an account of the proceedings of the Convention as seen from his point of view.

I also notice that after he has given vent to his first spasm that you (as editor) have stated that you will refrain from commenting editorially on the acts of the Convention until all the facts are in your possession.

I don't know whether you call it commenting or not when you refer to De Leon as the "Napoleon" of the S. L. P. orators, and the "autocratic" manner in which S. L. P.-ism does business. For myself, I take it as an insult for you, or any man to tell me that S. L. P.-ism is controlling my ideas and vote, and the votes of such men as St. John and Ryan, who are both old members of the Western Federation of Miners, and who cast four times as many votes as the combined S. L. P. vote, and neither Ryan nor St. John are members of the S. L. P. It is news to me that a person has to be a member of the S. L. P. to be a revolutionist.

Now, as many of Chas. Mahoney's points have been covered by circulars issued by the new General Executive Board, it will be unnecessary to rehash them again. The whole matter now is, whether we are going to back up a band of grafters and pure and simplers, or men who stand for an economic revolutionary organization.

There was no choice in the Convention, but to vote for the sustaining of the preamble, or go back to pure and simpledom. De Leon stood for the preamble as laid down in the constitution. Sherman stood against the preamble, as he said that this form of organization was one hundred years too soon. The statement above ought to brand the man as a traitor to all men who wish an economic revolutionary organization.

His article in the Chicago Record-Herald, of Sunday 7th, stated that he tried obstructive tactics to starve us out, but that De Leon came to the rescue of these men by having a motion passed, giving them $1.50 a day, and that after this motion was passed, the delegates were in a position to stay until Xmas, as this was more money than they ever had. Sherman voted for to pay this money, and now he heralds it to the rank and file that this was unconstitutional. Good heaven! What a statement for a president of an organization to make that $1.50 a day was more money than these slaves had ever received in their lives, and he (the grafter which he has proven himself to be) was drawing money which was produced by these same slaves, at the rate of from $10 to $15 a day for "incidental" expenses, outside of railroad fare, besides a salary of $150 a month. His own expense account will prove him to be a grafter unexcelled, as he collected money from the I. W. W. for railroad fare to the extent of $84 for Eugene V. Debs. Debs on being shown the item, offers proofs that he paid his own fare. But the straw that broke the camel's back, is when he resorts to hiring detectives from the Mooney-Bohlan detective agency to slug members of the General Executive Board. These are facts which Sherman dare not dispute. Records and figures will prove the first assertions, and that he hired armed sluggers, can be proven by men who accompanied St. John and myself, together with the police officers who arrested the sluggers, and who saw the slugger break away from the police officers, and run to Sherman's office to get rid of his artillery and blackjacks.

Mr. Mahoney don't want to run away with the idea that the rank and file are going to back up any gang of grafters and fakirs, and if Mr. Mahoney thinks that the deposing of a gang of fakirs and grafters is a scheme to wreck the Western Federation of Miners, he is sadly mistaken.

If the Western Federation of Miners is to be kept intact, at a cost of protecting fakirs, then I for one member of the Western Federation of Miners can honestly say, "I've got all the W. F. of M. I want. Mahoney has made statements similar to Sherman's that the delegates could be starved out. He is also responsible for the hiring of sluggers, as he advised Sherman to hold the office, and as neither Sherman, nor his pet Ex-Grand Executive Board has any legal or constitutional right to the office, the only way they can hold it is by gunmen and sluggers.

Let the truth be known, and right will conquer in the end over gunmen, thugs and fakirs.

Yours for the Industrial Workers of the World,

Fred W. Heslewood.

[The below from Wm. R. Fox to the Proprietor of the "Appeal to Reason" is also Premonitory of the "Wrath to Come."]

Cincinnati, Ohio, October 12, 1906.

Mr. A. J. Wayland, Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kansas.

Dear Sir:—I took part in the late I. W. W. convention at Chicago.

I read the accounts of that convention in the capitalist papers of Chicago.

I read the account of that convention in your paper, the Appeal to Reason, date October 6th.

The Appeal to Reason's statements and the statements of the capitalist press tallied closely in all the main points and almost all were lies in fact or lies by inference.

Neither the capitalist organs nor your paper could see anything praiseworthy in a convention of representative wage workers overthrowing a corrupt autocracy within their movement and endeavoring to build up a correct form of organization with some guarantee of being properly administered.

No. To your unsympathetic eyes, they were Wind-Jammers, obstructionists and boss-led. What are the facts? Sherman and his followers, some seventeen in number, casting about 270 votes were all present, held the floor four-fifths of the time during the first nine days. They were dilatory, digressive and insulting, for the purpose of wasting time and starving out the convention before its business could be accomplished. Defeated in this, they employed thugs to do violence to the men whom they could not outwit by trickery or intimidate with words.

In a capitalist organ, the Chicago Record-Herald, edition Sunday, October 7th, Sherman boasted that he and his adherents purposely resorted to obstruction. They took advantage of all technicalities; and, when these were exhausted, they openly violated all the accepted forms of parliamentary procedure, notably in the committee of the whole, when, after occupying the floor for hours and the matter before the committee had been threshed threadbare, they imposed motions to refer the questions under deliberation to other commitees! On two occasions such illegitimate motions were accepted by the Shermanized chairman, and more than a whole day was lost by their intrusion.

While berating and belittling the intelligent, honest and patient wage workers in the convention, your paper neglects to chronicle the fact that Sherman, when on the floor, was angry, bitter, vicious and indecent. On one occasion, he fairly screamed, "You have lied!" and on another, "You are a coward!" in the face of De Leon; and he did it unrebuked by the tool he had placed in the chair. His followers were equally intolerant and vituperative.

Sherman fought for power and spoils.

If the convention had continued him in office, he would not have disputed the authority of the convention.

Why should you declare that the majority in the convention was bossed by De Leon?

I have the roster of that convention.

It shows 646 votes.

Nearly four hundred of these votes were cast by men who did not belong either to the Socialist party or to the Socialist Labor Party.

About two hundred other votes were cast by Socialist party members.

The remainder, between fifty and sixty votes, were cast by Socialist Labor Party members.

The industrial unionists in the convention nearly always cast about one hundred votes more than the reactionists, (the Sherman bunch of seventeen), and they voted, not as partisans, but as honest representatives, under instructions from their constituencies, for the good of the cause.

Why did your correspondent avoid the facts?

Sherman fell. He was false to the principles of the organization, and he had looted its treasury to feed himself and gang. Expenses of junketing trips and bills for supplies were overcharged to the breaking point. He is personally interested in the firms to which he gave large orders at exorbitant rates, before asking the consent of the General Executive Board, being always sure of a majority among his creatures there.

When the convention met and he knew himself discovered, he denied all authority to the convention. According to him, it had no right to make new laws or to elect other officials. He declared that, in spite of the action of the convention, he would still function as president; that, though the law had been altered, the old law would remain in force; and that the old executive board would continue in office to the exclusion of the newly-elected officials. One might smile at such a pretense of autocracy if he had stopped at words.

But he hired sluggers. Delegates were unceremoniously hustled down the steps. Some of them were hit with blackjacks in the hands of capitalist thugs, actively directed by the self-confessed grafter, Frank McCabe, and paid by Sherman out of the per capita tax sent in by the constituents of the assaulted men. Among those who were sluged was Vincent St. John.

Sherman seized the office and all the records and even withheld from delegates personal funds and railroad tickets intrusted to the custody of Trautmann and locked up in the office safe.

He has shown himself to be thoroughly capitalistic—a spoilsman, a traitor and a slugger—and you indorse him.

You cannot escape responsibility by raising the cry of "De Leonism!"

It is true De Leon was there. We are glad of it. An honest man is unwelcome to rascals only. He was at the convention. He had his part in the great work. He did well. He was helpful, honorable, dignified and courteous. What one well-informed and upright man could do, he did. If he enjoyed the good fortune to be able to cast his vote with a majority, it is because the world has moved since the days of Powderly. He was abused by Sherman. It was the highest homage he received at that convention.

De Leon was true to Socialism—faithful to working class interests—loyal to industrial unionism. You may hate him; but hatred is a poor excuse to offer for mendacity.

If you could prove that De Leon alone cleaned out the Sherman gang at Chicago, you would glorify De Leon. It was a triumph for principle, worthy and noble beyond the power of words.

The Appeal to Reason owes a debt to truth. It should retract. The facts will endure. They will come out clearer and clearer and at last completely dominate.

He who lies, and stands by the lie, will fall with the lie when it falls.

Respectfully,

Wm. R. Fox.

1510 Cutter street, Cincinnati, O.

DETROIT DECLARES REVOLUTION CANNOT BE CAPTURED.

Detroit, October 11.—To Wm. E. Trautmann, Secretary-Treasurer Industrial Workers of the World.

Fellow Worker:—At the regular meeting of Local 159, I. W. W. of Detroit, held October 10, 1906, a committee of three was elected to draw up and submit our position upon the situation of our headquarters in Chicago, Ill.

We recognize the convention of the I. W. W. in session from September 17th to October 3rd, 1906, as the only proper source of authority in directing the affairs of the I. W. W. and therefore we recognize Wm. E. Trautmann, Secretary-Treasurer, and V. St. John, F. W. Heslewood, Gustav Maichele, A. L. Cole, and E. Fischer as the I. W. W. Executive Board. There is no confusion upon this matter in Local 159. Offices, records and safes may be captured, but the understanding and support of class-conscious workingmen cannot.

We enclose P. O. money order for five dollars advanced for stamps, same to be forwarded to Local 159 when they are available. By order of Local 159, I. W. W.

John Kortan,
Wm. Voss,
H. Richter,
Committee.

CIGAR WORKERS CONDEMN SHERMAN OUTFIT.

The Cigar Workers' Industrial Union 192, in regular meeting assembled, passed a resolution condemning the actions of ex-President C. O. Sherman and indorsing the action of the convention of I. W. W.

H. Deutsch, President.
J. Schacht, Secretary.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

GRAPE AND CANISTER

POURING INTO CAMP OF WOULD-BE I. W. W. DISRUPTERS.

Cincinnati Council Furnishes Legal Headquarters with Several Rounds of Effective Ammunition—Kirkpatrick's Victims Assist in His Interment—Massachusetts Textile Operatives Join Hands with Revolution—Paterson Council to Hold Great Ratification Meeting with De Leon as Speaker.

Cincinnati, O., October 12.—The Cincinnati Industrial Council has sent on $25 to Trautmann. The ten locals here will stand by the work of the convention.

Wm. R. Fox.

ROCHESTER METAL WORKERS REPUDIATE DISRUPTERS.

Rochester, N. Y., October 12.—Metal Workers Local 51 unanimously decided at its last meeting on Wednesday, October 10, to stand by the Executive Board rightfully elected by the convention, and to repudiate all traitors and fakirs who look upon workingmen's organizations only as a field for exploitation.

A. Metzler.

NEW BEDFORD TEXTILE MEN CONDEMN TRAITORS.

New Bedford, Mass., October 13.—Local 157, I. W. W., in regular meeting assembled on the 11th day of October, 1906, passed strong resolutions, condemning the action of ex-President Sherman and his gang of disrupters and hired sluggers in their attempt to destroy the only revolutionary economic working class organization, the I. W. W.

The local also passed resolutions sustaining the actions of the second annual convention of the I. W. W.; and pledged itself to do its utmost to sustain the regularly elected officers by said convention in the discharge of their duties.

Sherman and Trautmann were duly notified of this action.

W. Yates, Sec.-Treas.

LAWRENCE MILL HANDS ALSO IN LINE.

Lawrence, Mass., October 12.—Textile local 20, I. W. W., held its regular meeting on Friday, October 12th, and received a communication from both W. E. Trautmann and the deposed president. Both communications were read, and Sherman's was consigned to the waste basket, with the unanimous vote to ignore his communication and not recognize him as president of the I. W. W. The local also condemns him for his villanous and corrupt methods during his period as president of the I. W. W. It further condemns him and his clique for the action they took during the second annual convention of the I. W. W. in trying to run the revolutionary aspirations of the working class in the ground, in favor of graft and capitalism. The proceedings of the second annual convention of the Industrial Workers of the World were fully endorsed and the officers elected by that convention were endorsed and none other.

Trautmann's communication was acted upon and we recognize him as the geniune Secretary-Treasurer of the I. W. W. We will communicate with and send our dues to him as usual. It was further voted to send Trautmann $10 to help him to carry on the fight to recover the property of the I. W. W. from the traitor and the greatest of labor fakirs, C. O. Sherman, and his gang of grafters.

Francis Worster, Gilbert J. Smith, John Kenny, Committee.

LOYAL PATERSON I. W. W. TO HOLD RATIFICATION

Paterson, N. J., October 13.—A mass meeting under the auspices of Paterson Industrial Council, to ratify the action of the second annual convention of the I. W. W. will be held at Helvetia Hall, 54 Van Houten street, on Tuesday, October 16, at 8 o'clock p. m. sharp.

Daniel De Leon, of New York City, will be the speaker.

Important matters concerning the late convention of the Industrial Workers of the World will be discussed. Those who have revolutionary unionism at heart should not fail to attend, as were all other wage workers.

The speaker will answer questions concerning the I. W. W. at the close of his address.

Wm. Glanz, Cor. Sec.

TAKE NOTICE—All mail intended for General Secretary-Treasurer W. E. Trautmann, is to be addressed to Bush Temple, corner Clark street and Chicago avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

A TALE OF THREE CITIES

BROOKLYN, ALBANY AND SCHENECTADY—FOUNDED ON FACT.

[Written for The People by Justus Ebert.]

Charles Dickens has written "A Tale of Two Cities." Just what this tale is all about I do not know, never having read it. From what I have heard, I believe it is a tale of London and Paris during the French Revolution. The tale I am about to relate is not likely to have any resemblance to that of Dickens' creation, except in one respect; it will also treat of a revolution, a revolution more profound and far-reaching than the French Revolution—the modern industrial revolution.

First let me tell you how I came to conceive the idea of writing this tale. I am a member of the Socialist Labor Party of Brooklyn. Signatures to the nominating petition lists of that party had to be secured in that city. For two days I went out in the company of commissioners of deeds and got them. Next, some one had to take the signed nominating petition lists to Albany and file them with the Secretary of State. I took and filed them. Finally, before leaving New York, I concluded to visit the General Electric Works at Schenectady, 17 miles from Albany. This I did. What I saw and heard in Brooklyn, Albany and Schenectady, so moved and impressed me that I decided to put my emotions and impressions in writing, not that I believe that they will throw the earth off of its axis, thereby causing an upheaval, geological or otherwise, but that I feel they will prove interesting.

I would conclude my introductiory remarks right here, were it not that a few more facts must be stated in order that this tale of three cities may be fully appreciated and understood. Wordsworth, the poet, somewhere says that in order to make language effective we should visualize the images for which it stands. In other words, we should see the things of which we write, read or speak, clearly in the mind. In my study of Socialism, I have never been content to read of the things of which it treats, but to go out in the world and see them. This has led me, among other things, to visit insane asylums, penitentiaries, charity and reform institutions, and large industrial enterprises. It was this spirit that moved me to visit Schenectady, where some of the highest forms of capitalism may be studied, as if in a laboratory especially built for the purpose. This being written, we will now go ahead with the tale.

BROOKLYN.

Up to Wednesday and Thursday, October 10 and 11, I had walked or rode over Brooklyn from end to end, and penetrated into pretty nearly every phase and class of society. The result was that I concluded that I knew it well. But on the dates specified, my self-complacency received a severe jolt. The commissioners of deeds and I had approached many persons in rapid succession with the request to sign. Our work was largely intiutive; and of such a nervous character as to allow very little time for a distinct classification of the hundreds of individuals whom we tackled. Suddenly I became conscious of the existence among the mass of certain positively bad types. I had turned in haste from one individual to another, putting the usual request in as tactful a manner as the circumstances would allow, when I was startled by a snarl and a glare that told me at once that I had encountered a madman. I can see him now; a short, bent, low browed man, with a hooked nose, deep-sunk demoniacal eyes close together, a mouth with teeth that looked like fangs, a yellow parchment-like skin and a small turned up chin, that gave a Satanic tip of his countenance—on the whole a mad visage. He passed on, his bent form shriveling itself more compactly together, as if crouching preparatory to springing upon me; and his eyes shooting forth glances that betokened the deadly viciousness of the disordered brain.

To say that I was shocked is to put it mildly. In common with most of my fellow men, I think that there is no spectacle so sad as that of reason dethroned. The consequence was that momentarily I was sick at heart, and appalled! What, madmen walking our streets!! The idea seemed preposterous. But my mind began to work under the shock. It began to sort out the faces I had seen during the two days. I now recalled that not a few men had impressed me with the pallor of their skin and the vacuous stare in their eyes; men weak of body and mind, in the various stages of an undermined constitution, physically and mentally; men such as I had seen in the sanitariums, asylums and prisons that I had visited. I would not have given credit to my senses, were it not that the commissioners of deeds had also voluntarily commented on the number of spiritless and sullen men whom they had encountered; men who impressed them as "queer" and "a little bit off somehow;" men who were not merely indifferent opponents, for our opponents treated us in a manner that was positive, and, when judged from ordinary standpoints, absolutely sane. In fact, the contrast between the two sets of men was so striking as to make the bad impressions of the first set all the more convincing. We met other men, men "down and out," "hoboes" and "bums;" besides workingmen, poor of dress, but neat and of good appearance; we met old men passed the age limit; but none of them impressed us, especially myself, as did these mentally afflicted men.

It was with these impressions uppermost in my mind that I left on the night boat for Albany.

ALBANY.

A bevy of women had just passed me. It was plain they were traveling. Their dresses, headgear, valises, umbrelles, denoted it. A lively, animated group, not quite middle-aged, tall athletic figures, they were good to look on. They stopped to take a car down the Capitol Hill. It was early; shortly after 7:30 a. m. The Secretary of State's office would not open until nine. With plenty of time on my hands, I had strolled up the hill, seeing what there was to be seen. The women set me thinking. Where had they come from; where were they going? Looking about me I noticed more women, also men; with valises and all the paraphenalia of fashionable travel. Then the fact dawned on me that these people were going to New York by way of the Albany day boat, which leaves at 8 a. m. Bright idea; I would go down to the dock and see the boat off. Who does not like to see a boat off, with its partings and handkerchief waving; and, above all, the majestic motion of the grand vessel as it glides down stream? So down to the dock I went.

It was a fine morning. The weather was clear, frosty and crisp. Across the river, the last of the mists were lifting from Rennsselear, and the landscape was full of cold deep blue shadows, relieved by the autumnal tints of October, and the sparkling sunlight of a magnificient day, on trees and foilage. I stationed myself at the gang plank. The procession was steady here. In cabs, hotel stages, carriages, automoblies and afoot, came men and women. They were obviously all of the wealthy class. Their luggage, dress, language, bearing—all proclaimed the fact. Back from the country, Saratoga and the Adirondacks, they were now returning home. Sleek, fat and prosperous they looked; some refined and pleasing to the eye; many coarse and arrogant in every feature. As I watched them I was impressed with the fact that the women predominated. They outnumbered the men, and made the decks of the boat look like a church congregation, or a ladies' matinee. But the difference in number between the women and the men was not as marked as was the difference in number between the men and the children. The latter were conspicously absent; especially the very young. Evidently, I concluded, this is a boatload of the childless rich. Living on the best that Nature affords, they will not perform their duty toward her by propagating their own species. Instead they lead a sensual and immoral life.

Just then the orders were given to haul the hawsers in, the whistles were blown, and, amid parting shouts and fluttering linen, the noble craft disappeared in the South, leaving a broad swath of white water, that lapped the shore in waves, in her wake.

I lingered around some more, filed the nominating petitions, and hastened by trolley to Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY.

On they came, an apparently endless stream of humanity. Standing on the incline leading to the Bridge that crossed the Erie Canal, I had watched them now for twenty minutes. The stream had begun before I had arrived. Its source was a large bread gate, flanked on one side by a wooden structure, much after the manner of the lodges at the entrance to landed estates, only not quite so esthetic, by far; on the other by a low brick building, suggestive of a storehouse. They were men, mostly young; and women, also young, mainly girls. The men were comparitively well-dressed, sporting clean collar, cuffs and shirt fronts. Apparently they were clerical workers of all grades; some looked like technicians and mechanicians; a few carried blue prints, as if taking a job home to finish. The girls were also well dressed, shirt waists and bright colors being noticeable among them. They were stenographers and shop girls, the former a litle more sprightly than the latter, who appeared somewhat fatigued and weary. On the whole, both men and women presented a good physical picture. Many of the men rode bycicles; quite a number took the trolley cars going over the canal bridge in quick succession; but the majority walked.

The sun was setting, tinging the skies with red and deepening the blue shadows of the nearby mountains, when a big booming blast reveberated long and steadily throught the atmosphere, it is the half-past five whistle. Immediately the stream of humanity at the gate undergoes a change. It swells and heaves, overrunning both sides of the road and filling the trolley cars to the utmost. Another army, greater than and different from the first, pours out of the gates, submerging the collars and cuffs, the shirt waists and bright colors, until they dissappear entirely. This army wears blue woolen shirts and begrimed clothing. It marchs with the black smut of the foundry, the pattern room and the machine shop on its face. Small lunch baskets innumerable tell how it is fed. This army's step is not as light or as jaunty as that of the battalions which preceeded it; but stronger and sturdier reflecting the substantial basic character of skilled manual labor. Bycicles and automobiles this army has none. It moves on afoot as if with the irresistable power of the tides of the ocean, blending its dark forms into the fast-falling shades of night.

I had seen vast crowds before. Every evening from the Daily People office, I see the steady streams of working people that converge at the Brooklyn Bridge, and go over it at the rate of 50,000 to 75,000 an hour. But never had I seen two armies of men and women, numbering 15,000 combined, pour out of a single factory gate before. As a result I felt tremendously impressed.

Of these two armies I had learned much during the afternoon, when I walked through the General Electric Company's grounds. The General Electric Company's works at Schenectady are stupendous. Seen in perspective, with the Erie Canal as the base, they suggest a triangle with the farthest point rounded off. Each side of the triangle is about a mile and a half long. Within the triangle is a perfect industrial city. Ninety-five well-constructed buildings of steel and brick, paralleling or adjoining each other, and extending for blocks on clean, broad avenues and streets may be seen therein; as can also some thirty-five storage sheds of no small dimensions. With these go the highest type of mechanism and administration known to modern capitalism.

While strolling up one of the avenues within the works, I met an old man about 55 years of age, gray-bearded, sturdy, about medium height, bespectacled and keenly intelligent. He told me, in the course of my quest for information, that the General Electric works are the second largest machine works in the world, those of Krupp at Essen, Germany, surpassing them. "But," he added, "they are continually growing bigger." This I had observed, in the number of new buildings going up. Then I asked the old man how many men were employed? That was a simple, yet fortunate question, as it inspired the old man to make some statements that I will here set down as near as I can recall them.

"15,000 men and women," he answered. Then he turned on me his keen eyes, suffused with eloquence. "Think of it! 15,000 men and women; in a short while they will be increased to 17,500 or 18,000. What a power those 15,000 men possess did they but know it. Great cities, corporations and industries are dependent on them. Often," he continued, "I stand on the bridge at the canal at half-past five and watch them come out, a veritable army, greater and grander than any that ever went to war, laboring not for themselves, but for others. I tell them often, 'Boys, learn your strength,'" and then he paused and finally said with a note of triumph in his tones, "and some of them are learning."

"Industrial evolution will cause more of them to learn it also," I chimed in. "That is the great teacher."

"Right you are," he said in answer. "These great trusts are teaching the workingmen how to co-operate and work together. They see," said he, "that if the fellows in this pattern shop, for instance (pointing at the building we were passing) don't make any patterns, a link has dropped out of the chain and the whole chain is no good; in other words, the departments below and the departments above can't go ahead and must stop. They must all work together, or else all will stop together. And as they see this in the running of the departments they are also beginning to see it in the adjustment of their own affairs and interests," he added. "They are organizing accordingly."

Then, before I could amplify his remarks, he exclaimed:—

"Now, there was Herbert Spencer. He denounced Socialism——"

"As the 'Coming Slavery,'" I interjected.

"But Socialism," he continued, not noticing my remark in his zeal to clinch his point, "is already here. The big corporations and trusts have brought it here, in so far as the co-operation of human forces are concerned. But the results go to the Morgans, the big capitalists who own the trusts. And right here the men are learning another lesson. Those pattern men say, make a pattern worth $200. Suppose they get the pattern in return for their labor. It's no good to them. So they see that they must not only jointly produce and administer their own interests, but also jointly own their own products. They will then know abundance."

"And," I hastened to add, "as capitalism develops more of them will see it; more will see that capitalism is poverty, insanity and crime."

"Yes," rejoined my friend, for such I now felt him to be, "Herbert Spencer's individualism is being rendered impossible by the very system in whose defense he wrote. His position is rendered untenable by the very evolutionary theory he did so much to establish. Men's thoughts are turned in a logical direction away from what he wished to see in the social world. And the trusts and corporations are responsible for it."

At about this point my elderly companion bade me adieu and, turning into one of the side streets, disappeared into one of the many big buildings facing the avenue.

Of the truthfulness of this old man's remarks I was amply assured, when I visited the I. W. W. headquarters on State street, Schenectady. There, hanging on the walls were eighteen Industrial Workers of the World charters, one Social Democratic party charter and one Socialist Labor Party charter. Surely, here is working class unity along the lines dictated by the development of capitalism!

I am now in Brooklyn again, a happier man than when I left it. Capitalism, on the one hand, destroys men's minds to sustain an idle, immoral class. But, thank heavens, Brooklyn and Albany are not without their Schenectady. By this I mean that, on the other hand, capitalism is organizing the army that will overthrow it, establishing in its stead, an industrial democracy and a co-operative commonwealth.

My tale of the three cities is told. I hope you will profit therefrom, and no matter where you may be, learn the lesson of Schenectady and strive to do away with Brooklyn and Albany by building up the Industrial Workers of the World and laboring for the politcal unity of the working class, to this great end.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

WHO'S WHO?

HEARST AND HUGHES—WHAT THEY STAND FOR IN POLITICS.

With Socialists the saying that personalities but reflect social impulses and processes is an aphorism. But a period of social change and revolution can be studied most simply, if not most deeply, by analyses of individual character and thought. Of the men who are now looming into public view as a result of the present remarkable political situation, the one who has attracted most attention among the working class is WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST. "A soldier of fortune following in the wake of change."—(Collier's Weekly.)

Hearst reminds one of the egotistical German who said to his wife: "First am I. Then am I once again. Then follows a long interval in which nothing is. After that, whether there is room for you or not, is a matter of doubt."

Hearst's age is forty-two years; and most of them have been recently devoted to one ceaseless campaign for notoriety. The clearer defining of general policies, the writing of the really pointed editorials which appear in Hearst's papers—this is done by Arthur Brisbane. Brisbane is a man of wide information, which Hearst is not. But we should err greatly did we fail to credit Hearst with a degree of real political insight. He has seen what no other ambitious, notoriety-loving millionaire has had intelligence enough to see—that the place to link power with wealth is among the surging masses of an agitated proletariat. It is altogether likely that among the first influences which sent him into the fight was a benevolent attitude which he has, or had, in common with his mother Phoebe Hearst, the San Francisco philantropist. The ultimate motives of most men are, in their final analysis, incoherent.

Hearst defines clearly, and stood until his nomination by Murphy, for the program of the middle class. He is not of that class nor does he care a rap for the disjointed outfit. He uses the program of the radicals because with it he can appeal to a muddled working class, who have the votes to deliver. One proof of this statement is his bold adoption of the Macchiavellian morality that "The end justifies the means." Hence his methods, so contrary to the established dogmas of orthodox middle-class reform, of outright bribery, organizing through salaried lieutenants, and alliances with institutions like Tammany Hall. He knows as well as does any Socialist, that what the workers' desire at present is patches on their trousers, not sermons on holiness.

Hearst sees himself Governor-President—savior of the Republic. He has money. With it he buys notoriety. The chalk of notoriety he thinks himself competent to metamorphose into the marble of a historic name to endure for ages. Even were there a possibility of winning such a game at this time, a close observer must admit that he plays too franticallly. He has over-reached himself in the Democratic Convention. There is likely to be a stampede of honest "Independents" to the Socialist movement. Tammany will furnish votes, but not what Hearst needs most, now, enthusiasm for a cause.

Well-schooled socialists know that, happen what may in the immediate future, he will lose in the end. For the Revolution will break upon his poor, silly, middle-class political policies, and wash them away with the other wreckage.

In history, William Randolph Hearst is likely to occupy the position on the other side of oblivion.

Yet we look and wonder at the cold nerve of the man, and the seemingly hopeless gullibility of the mass of the workers. Where will this rush place Hearst? Where will it place the millions who stand about after work with their hands in their empty pockets and minds prepared by conditions for angry denunciation, but not by reading and thinking for intelligent, class-conscious action?

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

A century and a quarter of American politics have shown various forms of action and reaction—of "government" and opposition, as Englishmen would say. In other words, our class struggles, in so short a time, have assumed various different phases. But there is one point of view from which there is one continuous element in all. That elevation is the one occupied by "respectability." To them history is one ceaseless warfare between decency and vulgarity, between "culture and anarchy." To a puritanic clergyman or urbane jurist the difference between John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson, between the polite McKinley and the declamatory Bryan, was a difference not so much of principles as of men. Under God gentlemen should rule. No public calamity could equal the storming of the public offices by the "great unwashed" crowd with its hero.

In these latter days respectability is in a bad way. It's finely groomed gentlemen stand before the world as liars, hypocrites, plunderers. To radicalism it will never turn. Even Roosevelt (A. B. Harvard) has disguested the New York "Nation" and others. But conservatism is persistent to the point of obstinacy. In New York it kept a-hunting and at last it found Hughes.

Hughes is "all that anybody could wish." He is well- educated, "moral," "honest" and equipped with all the other qualities of a "real gentleman." He will prevent the rabble from annihilating society. He will curb the vulgar rich and reform the State.

If there is one factor in American politics at which respectability has always turned up its nose but which it nevertheless creates and nourishes: it is bossism. Now, the boss is a good fellow. He eats and drinks, occasionally, with "the boys" and gets jobs for some of them. His power rises from the shoulders of the mob. Now Hughes is "not the property of a boss." He will appoint people who will make "sacrifices" to serve the public,—provided the respectable capitalists behind him permit it.

And yet Hughes claims that he, too, is "for the working class" and favors the rigid enforcement of labor laws. No working man will vote for him because he looks for relief through reform. Radicalism is pulling Hearst in ahead of it. But many a deluded slave, wrapping round his thin, deformed body the cast off garments of respectability, will vote for Hughes. Those have always longed and longed so hopelessly, to be "nice and well though of." Millions of Americans yet look back to boyhood days when father, mother, school teacher and Sunday school superintendent pointed out the village lawyers or real estate agent as the social ideal. The social manners and moral customs so often grouped under the term "American" puritan because in America puritanism blossomed and bore fruit are characteristic of no class so much as the working class. More slavery is required to break it down. Where else in the world, outside of rural England, will workers vote for a "good" capitalist in distinction from a "bad" capitalist.

Hughes is supported by High Finance. Henry Rogers and Paul Morton surely care little enough about cleanness of personal life. They need government, by great Capital. That they will get through Hughes.

Frank Bohn.

THE MOVEMENT.

In Brooklyn—Section Kings County—What It Has Done and Is Doing.

That was a wise and welcome move which our last national convention made when it enacted into law a provision which made it possible for Kings County to sever its connection with Section New York and be placed upon a self-sustaining basis as Section Kings County. As in the case of the babe just weaned from the breast of its mother, the question that immediately confronted section Kings County, long accustomed by habit and thought to look upon section New York as its parent and guardian, was one of devising methods and means to raise the necessary funds to perfect a proper organization for carrying on the work of agitation and education; in short, to make of the new section a self-supporting body. No sooner, however, had the membership realized that hence forth it had to rely upon its own forces for maintaining its existence, than it began rapidly to develop the necessary element to carry on the work.

That was two years ago. To-day with an organizer and a general committee of its own, the section from the view point of finances and membership, stands far ahead of the day on which its career began. During the short period of its existence it has done fully its share towards maintaining the Party institutions and sperading their doctrines. It has contributed liberally toward the various funds which have from time to time made their appeal to the Party membership. It has been and still is a steady patron of the Labor News Co., and what is more important it has seen to it to meet promptly the debts which it may have contracted.

Coming down to more recent times we are glad and proud to say that our contributions financially and other wise have come up to our past performances. The State Committee has received from us up to date an amount in the neighborhood of $200. From the Labor News Co., we have ordered 50,00 leaflets for distribution at open-air meetings and house to house canvas. We have placed a full judicial ticket in the field, which necessitated the gathering of 1,000 signatures. They have already been secured and the nomination papers are filed. Due to the removal of our former organizer, there has been a short lapse in our open-air agitation, but since our new organizer has taken hold of the situation, things are again in running order and daily open-air meetings are being held and will continue to be held until election day. Last Monday, October 10, we had our candidate for Governor, Comrade Thomas H. Jackson, with us. He spoke at our ratification meeting to an attentive and good sized audience. Next Saturday evening, October 20, Miss Elizabeth G. Flynn, well address a meeting at our headquarters, Webers' Hall, Stockton street and Throop Ave., Brooklyn.

Our list of Weekly People readers is not as large as we would like to see it, and to increase it the team composed of Comrades Haupt and Scannell has started in the righ direction. It is hoped that it will have a number of imitators.

Regarding the Unity Question which now seems to permate every section of both the S. P. and the S. L. P., we may say that one or two of our districts have sometime ago taken up and discussed with the S. P. organization of the same districts the trade Union question and the I. W. W., but arrived at no definite understanding. We may also say that the sentiment in favor of the I. W. W. is invading the ranks of the S. P. and will force that party to recognize it in the near future. Let it be, however, remarked right here that if there ever is to come about unity, unity of the real and lasting kind, it must be based upon a mutual and correct understanding of the trade union question. Nothing short of this will suffice.

In conclusion, let us say that while we recognize our failings in doing complete justice to the movement in the past and that we can and should do much better than we are doing at present, it should be remembered that we are laboring under certain physical disadvantages. Brooklyn comprises a very large territory, which implies a correspondingly scattered membership. This hampers somewhat concentrated action which is so essential for effective and telling work. We will nevertheless, try to overcome these difficulties and promise you, comrades, that Section Kings County will not be found wanting at the proper time and place.

Press Committee.
Section Kings County.

LABOR LAWS

A DEAD LETTER ON THE STATUTE BOOKS OF THE LAND—WHAT THE OATH OF THE MASTER CLASS IS GOOD FOR.

"But you cannot repudiate your signature, your seal and your oath. Your engagement is binding."

"What is there in a signature? One or two words placed at the bottom of a parchment! What is a seal? A lump of wax! What is an oath? A breath of air that is lost in space, and which the wind carries off!" (Chapter 4 page 224 The Pilgrim's Shell.)

"I swear to you upon the gospels and upon the eternal salvation, I shall uphold your commune! Have pity upon me!"

"Liar, renegate! Yelled back the enraged communers. "We know what your oath is worth. Swindler and hypocrite!"

"Oh, Gaudry, you and yours have by dint of perjuries and untold outrages tired the patience of the people! Your hour has sounded!" "Which of us is it that wanted war, you or we? Did you listen to our prayers? Did you have pity for the peace of our city? No! Well, then, neither shall there be pity for you!" (Chapter 8 Retribution, Page 264) Pilgrim's Shell. Eugene Sue.

The above dialogue, taken from Eugene Sue's works, The Mysteries of the People; or History of a Proletarian Family, translated by Daniel De Leon, portrays a condition of affairs that prevailed during the 12th century in France. It plainly points out the fact that the ruling classes of all ages have no regard for the laws which they themselves enact and approve. It further points out the fact that so long as a people beg and implore, they are laughed at by the ruling classes. Not until the people rise determinedly aware of their rights can they bring the ruling class to terms.

In our own days the capitalist class have no regard for the laws of the country. While they tell the working people to be patriotic they themselves commit the most unpatriotic acts. While they tell the people to respect the flag of the country they themselves insult it every day in the year. While they tell the people to be law abiding they themselves commit the most anarchistic acts.

The laws in favor of labor are declared unconstitutional and when the working class protest, they are forced to face the political power which they themselves place in the hands of the capitalist class—the policeman's club and the militia man's gun.

The retail clerks employed in the various stores of Greater New York have many a time petitioned their bosses to observe the first day in the week by closing the stores so that the clerks may have a day to themselves with their families. Their demands were laughed at and with the aid of shyster lawyers contracts were made binding for the employes only. To the bosses their own signature is but "one or two words placed at the bottom of a parchment." And to-day as much as ever, thanks to the "powerful" 'horganizations of the Sammy Gomperses and Johnny Mitchells, the clerks employed in the various stores throughout the city in general and more in particular on the East Side of New York are working 14, 15 and 16 hours per day, including Sunday. The law distinctly says:

"The first day of the work, being by general consent set apart for rest and religious uses, the law prohibits the doing on that day of certain acts, hereinafter specified which are serious interruption, of the repose and religious liberty of the community." Ch. 259 Penal Code.

Labor when prohibited on Sunday:—"All labor on Sunday is prohibited, except the works of necessity or charity. In works of necessity or charity is included whatever is needful during the day for the good order, health and comfort of the community." Chap. 263 Penal Code.

You will observe that the law speaks of the repose and religious liberty of the community but where do the clerks come in on that? Petitioning for the enforcement of the law is most weak. Demand it!

The Industrial Workers of the World organizes the working class upon proper lines. It does not fear to tell the truth. "There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among the millions, and the few who make up the employing class have all the good things of life." Therefore we have nothing in common with the capitalist class and the struggle is bound to go on until the working class meet upon the political as well as the industrial field and take and hold that which they produce by their own labor.

When the clerks who now suffer by the dint of the outrages perpetrated upon them by the capitalist class will join hands with tailor, shoemaker, hatter, railroad man and other wage workers and form one solid chain under the banner of the Industrial Workers of the World the capitalist class, like their predecessors the fedalists, the capitalists, will cry out, "I will enforce the laws, have pity on me."

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
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S. L. P. OF CANADA.
National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798 Dundas street. London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Special meeting of October 5, at headquarters, Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, N. Y. City. Duetsch absent Moren in chair.

Secretary reported on filing of State nominations with Secretary of State. Action of Secretary approved.

A plan of agitation for Buffalo, proposed by B. Reinstein, was not approved. Reinstein and L. Harris were engaged to make an agitation tour of the northern counties.

Thomas H. Jackson, candidate for Governor, gave a report of his tour city by city. It was regarded as an encouraging one, and accepted. The correspondence bureau was instructed to extract information from report and forward same to Organizers Katz and Brooks. Meeting then adjourned.

Postponed regular meeting, October 13, at headquarters. Duetsch and Archer absent. Moren in chair. Minutes approved as read.

Secretary reported having published another leaflet, "Hughes, Hearst, Chase, Jackson, Which?" also that 5,000 red disk posters would soon be ready; and that the special edition of The Weekly People promises to be a good one. Report received, and Secretary ordered to have watcher's certificates printed.

The Correspondence Bureau reported action on request from Section Schenectady in regard to speakers. Literature sent to sympathizers in state. Katz tour would end at Buffalo and be again resumed at Syracuse, working on to New York City. Mapped out tour for Reinstein and Harris, from Buffalo to Watertown. Dan. A. Scannel of Brooklyn will accompany Jackson on his way back to Buffalo. Nominations for Second Judicial District filed. Received letter from Albany, on failure to have literature on hand at Jackson meeting. Filed. Reported on price of leaflets, as estimated by outside printer. Arranged dates and schedule of meetings for Gubernatorial Candidate, from New York to Buffalo. Report received.

The following financial report for September was read and accepted. Income, dues stamps, $57.48; Mileage, $14.37; State Agitation Fund, $252.05; Total, $323.90. Expenses. Agitation, $190.50; Postage Correspondence Bureau, $1.20; Postage and Sundries, $.71. Total $192.41. Meeting then adjourned.

J. Ebert, Secretary.

N. J. S. E. C.

The regular meeting of the New Jersey S. E. C. was held at Helvetia Hall, Paterson, N. J., Sunday, October 14. Herrschaft in the chair. All present, except Bateman of Essex.

Communications from Theo. Bernine State Organizer, from Trenton, Camden and New Brunswick; Frank Campbell, Plainfield; Organizer Abelson, N. Y.; Hossack, Jersey City; Scott, Plainfield; also from Chas. Fallath, organizer Section Union County, requesting a charter for a Section in Plainfield, the same endorsed.

Secretary was instructed to write to organizers to forward money on, for sale of tickets, as soon as they secure same, as the money is needed; also to write State organizer about Section in Trenton and other places.

Passaic County reports holding meeting every Saturday, selling pamphlets and distributing literature. Hudson County, holding meetings in Hoboken, Jersey City and surrounding places. Union County requests Bernine in Plainfield and Elizabeth.

Income $19.35. Expenses, $68.00. In Treasury, $32.23. Stamps on hand 102.

John C. Butterworth,
Secretary.

FRENCH CAMPAIGN LITERATURE.

The French Branch, S. L. P., has published a neat Campaign Leaflet in the French language. Any one wishing to secure copies please write to A. J. Francis, 44 West 26th street. Those living in New York can get it by calling in person at 150 West 27th street. (Laundry.)

LOWELL, MASS., ATTENTION!

Arthur E. Reimer of Boston will speak on Jackson and Central streets, SATURDAY, October 20, and South Common Sunday afternoon 21. Questions answered.

BOSTON ATTENTION!

Frank Bohn, National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, will speak Sunday, Oct. 28, at 3 p. m. under the auspices of the Massachusetts S. E. C. at Knights of Honor Hall, 730 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

MOYER HAYWOOD DEFENSE FUND.

M. Sand, City	$ .25
J. Stahlman, Morgan Hill, Cal.	1.00
C. Brandborg, Henning, Minn.	1.00
Collected by Oehlecker, Brooklyn N. Y., F. King, 50c.; A. Cumming, 25c.; I. Stein, 25c.; J. Schakey, 50c.; F. Trommer, $1	2.50
G. Casper, Pittsburg, Kan.	1.00
G. Landcaster, City	1.00
A. Spiers, Stockton, Cal.	1.00
W. Moor, W. F. of M.	3.00
S. Zeiner, Bellingham, Wash.	.50
W. Ager, 50c.; W. Noon, $2, Bellingham, Wash.	2.50
Rhode Island Dist. Council Textile Workers, formerly L. A. 206, S. T. & L. A., and sympathizers, F. Linden, $1; J. Gibbons, 50c.; M. Gannon, $1; P. Leonard, $1; E. Gonger, $1; R. Palmer, $1; J. Hacket, $2 M. McCann, $1; J. Gannon, $1.50	10.00
	$ 23.75
Previously acknowledged	798.09
	$821.84

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

Week ending October 13, 1906.

Holger Schmalfus, Pittsfield, Mass.,	$ 1.00
W. L. Mitchell, Carcross, Yukon Territory.	2.00
Hungarian Socialist Federation, Oakland, Cal.	10.00
C Ginther, Colorado Springs, Colo.,	.50
A. Hartung, San Francisco, Cal.,	1.00
Edward Haerbich, Belleville, Ill.,	1.00
Walter Goss, Belleville, Ill.,	1.00
W. Stokes, Palisade, Colo.,	1.00
J. C. Anderson, Tacoma, Wash.,	5.00
Section Winona, Minn.,	3.75
H. J. Brimble, Colo.,	2.00
Total,	$28.25

Frank Bohn, National Sec'y.

NEW YORK STATE AGITATION FUND.

Received during the week ending with Saturday, October 13 from:

W. N., per Frank Perillo	$ 2.50
O. J. Hughes, Brooklyn	1.00
"Hall Room," Brooklyn, on list 47	1.00
E. W. S., Brooklyn	1.00
M. Sand, New York	.50
Collected by Thos. H. Jackson from: L. Rosenthal, $1; H. Hirsch, $1; Section Richmond Co., $1; Friend at meeting of Unity Club, N. Y., $1	4.00
Total for the week	$ 10.00
Acknowledged on October 6	845.21
Grand total on October 13	$855.21

Henry Kuhn, Fin. Sec'y-Treas.
New York State Executive Committee.

PARTY PRESS OPERATING FUND.

Section Cincinnati, Ohio	$ 7.95
Section Columbus, O., Steinhoff, 25c.; Elleg, 50c.; Baer, 25c.; Hey, 25c.; Rodgers, 50c.; O. Freer, $1	2.75
W. N., for F. Perrillo, City	2.50
M. Fuller, Sherbourne, N. Y.	.25
Branch 3, Section Kings Co.	.65
F. Appel, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.00
E. Gerecht, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.00
Sec. Los Angeles, Cal., proceeds from entertainment held October 4	30.00
Section Winona, Minn.	3.00
	$ 49.10
Previously acknowledged	338.03
	$387.13

JACKSON'S TOUR

From New York City to Buffalo.

Tuesday, Oct. 16, Norwich.
Wednesday, Oct. 17, Cortland.
Thursday, Oct. 18, Ithaca.
Friday, Oct. 19, Owego.
Saturday, Oct. 20, Waverly.
Sunday and Monday, Oct. 21-22, Elmira.
Tuesday, Oct. 23, Corning.
Wednesday, Oct. 24, Hornell (Hornellsville).
Thursday and Friday, Oct. 25-26, Olean
Saturday, Oct. 27, Salamanca.
Sunday and Monday, Oct. 28-29, Jamestown.
Tuesday, Oct. 30, Dunkirk.
Oct. 31 to Nov. 3, Buffalo and vicinity.

Comrades, friends and sympathizers in the towns mentioned above, are earnestly requested to lend their aid in making these meetings the success they should be.

N. Y. S. E. C., S. L. P.

ATTENTION! JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Thomas H. Jackson, candidate for Governor of the Socialist Labor Party, will speak at the City Hall on SUNDAY, October 28, 3 p. m. Admission free.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD GENERAL OFFICERS

GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER

WM. E. TRAUTMANN

BUSH TEMPLE, CORNER CLARK ST. AND CHICAGO AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

VINCENT ST. JOHN,	FRED. W. HESLEWOOD	GUSTAV MAICHELE
Mine Worker, Burke, Idaho.	Mine Worker, British Columbia.	Metal Worker, Schenectady.
T. J. COLE		EUGENE FISCHER
Transportation Worker.		Hotel and Restaurant Employes.

TAKE NOTICE—All mail intended for General Secretary-Treasurer W. E. TRAUTMANN, is to be addressed to Bush Temple, corner Clark St. and Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.

I. W. W. BOOMING

ITS STAND IN CONVENTION ALREAD BEARING FRUIT.

New Executive Board, Its Labors Completed, Adjourned—Local Board Nominated—Two Thousand Independent and A. F. of L.-ized Wage Workers Respond to Revolutionary Note Struck by Convention.

Chicago, Ill., October 14.—After a week's busy sessions, the new Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World adjourned yesterday afternoon, and the members returned to their homes. Vincent St. John left immediately for Denver. Heslewood leaves to-morrow for British Columbia, and Maichele, the Metal representative, returns to Schenectady, N. Y., the stronghold of the I. W. W. Metal and Machinery forces. Before adjournment, in addition to pushing the fight as far as they could against the Sherman-McCabe disrupters, the Board finished all the work left to it by the Convention, and considered many matters of importance to the organization. The report of the Board meeting, as required by the constitution, will soon be sent out to the membership, and also the call for the referendum on the acts of the Convention.

The Board feels not the slightest doubt that the action of the convention will be overwhelmingly sustained, in spite of the machinations of Sheman and his supporters. The new administration is now in direct communication with every local of the I. W. W., and his issued its circulars to all. Among all the hundreds of responses so far received, not one but has unqualifiedly condemned the traitor Sherman and endorsed the new officers, many locals having telegraphed their endorsement. Money both in donations and in payment of the regular obligations of the locals, has also been pouring in in the mail of the new administration. Two Industrial Councils, so far have officially lined up with the revolutionary spirit of the Convention, those of Cincinnati and New York.

On Monday the offices of the organization will be set up in spacious rooms in the Bush Temple, at the corner of Clark street and Chicago Ave., just three blocks north of Brand's Hall, the Fanueil Hall of the Industrial Revolution. To this new address all mail for General Secretary Trautmann should in future be sent.

Before adjournment, the G. E. B. nominated the following Local Executive Board of seven: Mrs. Lillian Forberg, Mixed Local, Hickey and Pinkerton, Transportation Workers, Stone, Cigar Workers, Lawson, Mixed Local, Simpson Shoe Workers, and Piedmont. These, all of whom will probably accept, will meet weekly and carry on the business of the organization, subject to the G. E. B.

Lawyer David K. Tone, who has been engaged by the I. W. W. officers to prosecute the thugs and thug-hirers, says the cases will probably come up in court next Wednesday.

The revolutionary note struck by the Convention has affected not only the progressive element of the I. W. W. itself, but of any number of the A. F. of L.-ized or independent unions. Among these are 1,200 shoe workers of New York and New England, who have been holding conferences on the subject of joining the I. W. W. Their last letter says: "We have followed closely the procedings of the Convention, and will undoubtedly join you." In St. Louis a cement workers organization writes: "We have grown in three weeks from 75 members to 600. We admire the way your convention handled 'the bunch,' and are strongly considering affiliation." Six hundred carpet weavers in Philadelphia have pulled out of the A. F. of L. and in response to the call of the revolution are making arrangements to affiliate.

Take it all in all, the Industrial Workers of the World can be now considered to have passed its measles and whooping stage, and to have entered into a vigorous and robust manhood.

Resolutions denouncing Sherman and his thugs and voting financial aid to Trautman and the New Executive Board continue to pour into the Daily and Weekly People. Since the last issue of The Weekly People the following organizations have been heard from: N. Y. Cigar Workers Industrial Union 192, Brooklyn Structural Iron Workers, 217, Buffalo Garment Workers, Schenectady Machinists Local, 31, Canton, O., Local 259, New York Ladies Tailors Union 59, New York Jewish Sub-Council, Paterson Broad Silk Weavers, 214 Jamestown, N. Y., Local, New York Industrial Council, Cincinnati Industrial Council, New York Italian Branch Local 130, Hartford Local 160, Boston Local 165, New York Industrial Typographical Union 244, Staten Island Metal Workers Local 74, Newport News Local 30, Providence Pioneer Local 292, Philadelphia Pioneer Union 218, Detroit Local 159, Duluth Local 351, Louisville Local 73 and Bakers Local 31, Rochester Metal Workers Local 51, New Bedford Textile Local 157, Lawrence Textile Local 20, Indianapolis Local 96, Hoboken Local 67, Greater New York Printers' Industrial Union (Jewish), St. Louis Local 84, Paterson Joint Locals, Bronx Borough Industrial Union 149 and Toronto Local 189. The revolutionary tenor of these resolutions is well expressed in the two letters to be found on page six of this issue, under the title, "Voices From Men." They sum up all the others.

BEFOULING HIS OWN NEST.

Action of Western Federation of Miners' Convention, June of This Year, on Daily and Weekly People.

In view of the obscene language that the Editor of the "Miners' Magazine" has been recently holding towards The People, in his vain effort to mislead his readers by one-sided reports concerning the I. W. W. convention and kindred matters, the following transcript from the official stenographic report of this year's, the 14th W. F. of M.'s convention, held in Denver, June, 1906, is interesting reading. Here is the transcript:

No. 87. Denver, Colo., June 5, 1906.
To the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners:

Realizing the necessity of having a proper means to bring before the people the true status of affairs, to counteract the falsehoods and calumnies uttered by the subsidized press of the capitalist class, to educate the working class to a knowledge of its might and power, and to acquire that which justly belongs to it, we hereby submit for the endorsement of the Department of Mining Industry of the Industrial Workers of the World, publications which have stood firmly since the time of their inception, as they do to-day, and as they will in the future, for the working class alone; papers owned, controlled and edited by workingmen; papers that espouse the cause of the working class first, last and all the time; namely, the Daily and Weekly People; and

Whereas, The New York Labor News Company is an organization publishing pamphlets and various kinds of literature on Socialism, and Industrial Unionism, for several years, and has educated vast numbers of workingmen throughout the entire world to a conception of their true economic condition, and who are now fighting in the ranks of all revolutionary organizations for the emancipation of their class.

All progressive locals of the Department of Mining Industry and of the Industrial Workers of the World are securing large quantities of literature from the above mentioned company, realizing that it publishes nothing but the best.

In view of the foregoing facts, we would respectfully request that the Department of Mining Industry of the Industrial Workers of the World endorse the Daily and Weekly People and the publications of the New York Labor News Company. Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) Martin Hurwitz,
Member Local No. 125, Industrial Workers of the World.
Albert Ryan,
Jerome Miners' Union No. 101, Western Federation of Miners.
Marion W. Moor.

Moved and seconded that resolution be adopted as read. Moved and seconded as an amendment that we extend a vote of thanks to the Daily and Weekly People for their efforts in behalf of the Western Federation of Miners. Moved and seconded as an amendment to the amendment that all publications which have lent their efforts in behalf of our organization and our persecuted officers be extended a vote of thanks.

Moved and seconded that we adjourn. Motion lost.

5 p. m.—Moved and seconded that we stay in session until this question is disposed of. Motion carried.

Moved and seconded that this matter be referred to a Special Committee who shall be instructed to bring in a resolution thanking the paper mentioned, Wilshire's Magazine and the Appeal to Reason for their efforts in our behalf. Ruled out of order.

Moved and seconded as a substitute that we extend a vote of thanks to all publications who have stood up for the Industrial Workers of the World.

Previous question called for. Motion lost. Substitute motion lost. Amendment to amendment lost. Amendment on rising vote Yes, 48; No, 35. Carried. Original motion as amended carried.

* * *

The Editor of the "Miners' Magazine" is befouling his own nest.

PRELIMINARY CALL.

For Presents to Daily People Thanksgiving Day Festival.

To Individual members, Sections and Sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party.

Comrades:—As you have no doubt been informed through the Party Press, Section New York County will hold a grand entertainment and ball, on Thanksgiving Day next at Grand Central Palace. In conjunction with this affair a Bazaar and Fair will also be held, for which we need your hearty co-operation and without which we cannot succeed. We call upon you to contribute towards this affair by contributing objects of value, by calling upon the women folks to use their needles, or in whatever way they may be talented or exert themselves in behalf of this bazaar, we assure you, that all contributions will be disposed of advantageously for the benefit of the Daily and Weekly People.

We will also request you not to buy anything ready made for cash. Wherever it is not possible to make anything for this purpose and you feel disposed to send something, send the amount which you intend to spend instead. The reason of it is obvious. Instead of giving a profit to a capitalist and the committee work to turn the present which you send in cash, you can simplify matters all around by remitting the amount which you intended to spend. But we prefer if you would use your efforts in producing something yourself or call upon the women folks to exercise their talents in that direction.

Cash contributions and presents are to be sent to L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street, For the Entertainment Committee.

A. Orange, Secretary.

RED DISC POSTER OUT.

The New York State Committee has had 5,000 posters printed, with the party emblem in a red disc, and the name of the candidate for Governor underneath in black. Sections are requested to write undersigned for them; stating number wanted.

Also give number of watcher's certificates required. J. Ebert, Secretary.
2-6 New Reade Street, N. Y. City.

Jamestown, N. Y.

HOME 'PHONE 180
SWANSON'S
MUSIC STORE
HIGH GRADE
PIANOS AND ORGANS
STARR, FARRAND, RICHMOND, REMINGTON, CHASE
PIANOS
NEW HOME AND DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES
218 MAIN STREET

GO TO
NORD'S
FOR YOUR
Furniture, Carpets and Rugs
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GOOD VALUES
109-111 EAST SECOND STREET

$2,000 WORTH OF STOCK
PETERSON & YOUNGQUIST
DEALERS IN
FINE FOOTWEAR
21 EAST SECOND ST.

S. E. ANDERSON
DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks, Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware
FINE WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
10 E. SECOND ST.

Phonographs
Accordeons
Mandolins
Guitars
Mouth Organs
PRICES LOWEST IN THE CITY
DANIELSON'S MUSIC HOUSE
1 MAIN ST., BELOW R. R.

TRY A SACK OF
Best of All Flour
AT
ERICK A. OLSON
700 EAST SECOND ST.

Om ni skall köpa nya
SKOR
vilja vi rekomendera
ANDERSON
som har sin affär i
103 Second Street
Det är en god affär att göra skouppköp i.

FOTOGRAFEN
ALBIN NYBERG
önskar fotografera eder.
Sätt därför på eder söndagsrocken och gå upp till hans atelièr, som är belägen vid hörnet
af Main & Tredje St.

Är ni i behof af
Möbler, Mattor
eller hvad som till ett möblemang hörer?
Gå då till
PETERSON BROS.
och gör eder bekant med det stora lager som de inneha.
205-207 Second St.

Bernhard Hardware Co.
Home Phone 16 B. ~ ~ ~ Bell Phone 253 K
204 East 2d Street.
Om ni behöfver en god kokspis eller kamin, gaskronor eller något som måste erhållas från en järnkramhandel, bör ni komma till oss, ty då får ni de bästa varor.

KOM IN OCH SE
Vårt Stora Nya
LAGER!
BOSTON STORE
201-203 E. 2d Street

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

For the week ending October 6th, 235 subs for The Weekly People and 42 mail subs for The Daily People, a total of 277.

Those sending five or more were: Carl Starkenberg, Fairbanks, Alaska 61; A. Gillhaus, Silverton, Colo., 15; T. H. Jackson, New York state 10; F. F. Young, Waterbury, Conn., 6; W. J. Marshall, Pittsburg, Pa., 6; J. Trainor, Syracuse, N. Y., 5; H. A. Schoepps, West Hoboken, N. J., 5; Detroit, Mich., 5.

Prepaid cards sold: San Francisco, $25; Schenectady, N. Y. $5; Boston, Mass., $5; St. Paul, Minn., $5; Denver, Colo., $4.

For the week ending October 13th, 177 subs for The Weekly People, and 34 mail subs for The Daily People, a total of 211. Comrades, we should have received twice that many. The roll of honor shows that but few comrades are pushing out after subs with persistence. Those sending five or more subs were: Katz and Brooks, 38; H. Kossbeil, New Haven, 8; A. Gillhaus, Grand Junction, Colo., 5; A. Ruthstein, Yonkers, N. Y., 5.

Prepaid cards sold: Los Angeles, Cal., $10; Seattle, Wash., $10; Tacoma, Wash., $5; Bridgeport, Conn., $5; London, Ont., $4.75 and Worcester, Mass., $4.50.

Shake it up, now, all along the line.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Pamphlets; Starkenberg Fairbanks Alaska, 538; Schenectady, N. Y. 255; Gillhaus, 215; Seattle, Wash., 220; Spokane, Wash., 167; Theo. Bernine, Trenton, N. J., 111; Louisville, Ky., 80; Skowhegan, Maine, 47; F. F. Young, Mystic, Conn., 100; Sydney, Australia, 76; 5-7 A. D. New York; 40; Branch 3 Kings County, 40.

Leaflets: Paterson, N. J. 3000; San Francisco, Cal., 2500; New Brunswick, N. J. 1000; Branch 3 Kings County, 1000; Newburgh, N. Y. 500 Leaflets and 28 pamphlets. Four reports first convention I. W. W. sold.

Leaflets: Massacusetts S. E. C., 30,000; Providence, R. I., 10,000; Fall River, Mass., 5,000; Brooklyn, N. Y., 20,000 Branch I, Section South Hudson, N. J., 2,000; Buffalo, N. Y., 3,000; Binghamton, N. Y., 1000; 5th-7th A. D. N. Y., 500.

Pamphlets: New Castle, Pa., Local of I. W. W., 270; Portland, Ore., Local of I. W. W., 175; Unity Club, N. Y., 75; Washington S. E. C., 250; Section Essex County, N. J., 108; Buffalo, N. Y., 140; 26th-28th A. D., N. Y., 55; T. H. Jackson, Binghamton, N. Y., 150; Branch I Section South Hudson, N. J.,, 35; 5th-7th A. D., N. Y., 50; Fullerton, Pa., 28; Branch III Kings County, N. Y., 40.

We are now in the last weeks of the campaign. Push out the leaflets and other agitational matter.

TAKE NOTICE—All mail intended for General Secretary-Treasurer W. E. Trautmann, is to be addressed to Bush Temple, corner Clark street and Chicago avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.